

U. S. ARMY DRILL REGULATIONS
PROVISIONAL

DRILL REGULATIONS

For Signal Corps
Troops
OBSOLETE

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
Washington, August 19, 1907.

The following Provisional Drill Regulations for Signal Corps Troops, prepared by the faculty and student officers of the United States Signal School, are issued for the information and guidance of all concerned. Any suggestions for changes in these provisional regulations which officers believe will add to their value will be submitted to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

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SIGNAL CORPS DRILL REGULATIONS, UNITED STATES ARMY.

DEFINITIONS.

Alignment: A straight line upon which several men or bodies of troops are formed or are to be formed.

Base: The element on which a movement is regulated.

Center: The middle point or element of a command.

Column: A formation in which the elements are placed one behind another.

Deploy: To extend the front.

Depth: The space from head to rear of any formation, including the leading and rear elements.

Disposition: The distribution of the fractions of a body of troops, and the formations and duties assigned to each, for the accomplishment of a desired end.

Distance: Open space in the direction of depth.

Drill: The exercises and evolutions taught on the drill ground.

Echelon: A formation in which the subdivisions are placed one behind another, extending beyond and unmasking one another, either wholly or in part.

In battle formation this term is also employed to designate the different lines. Example: The *first echelon*, the firing line; the *second echelon*, the support.

Element: A file, squad, platoon, company, or larger body.

Evolution: A movement executed by several battalions, or larger units, for the purpose of passing from one formation to another.

Facing Distance: Twelve inches, *i. e.*, the difference between the front of a man in ranks, including his interval, and his depth.

File: A single man in rank.

File Closers: Officers and noncommissioned officers posted in rear of the line.

Flank: The right or left of a command in line or column; also the element on the right or left of a line.

In speaking of the enemy one says, "his right flank," "his left wing," to indicate the flank or wing which the enemy would so designate.

Flank Attack: A movement against the enemy's flank.

Flankers: Men so posted or marched as to protect the flank of a column.

Flank March: A march, whatever the formation, by which troops move along the front of the enemy's position.

Formation: Arrangement of the elements of a command. The placing of all fractions in their order in line, in column, or for battle.

Front: The space, in width, occupied by a command, either in line or column.

Front also denotes the direction of the enemy.

Guide: An officer, noncommissioned officer, or private, upon whom the command, or fraction thereof, regulates its march.

Head: The leading element of a column.

Interval: An open space between elements of the same line.

Left: The left extremity or element of a body of troops.

Line: A formation in which the different elements are abreast of each other.

Maneuver: A movement made according to the nature of the ground with reference to the position and movements of the enemy.

Order, Close: The normal formation in which soldiers are regularly in line or column.

Order, Extended: The formation in which the soldiers, or the subdivisions, or both, are separated by intervals greater than in close order.

Pace: Thirty inches; the length of the full step in quick time.

Ploy: To diminish front.

Point of Rest: The point at which a formation begins.

Rank: A line of men placed side by side.

Right: The right extremity or element of a body of troops.

Scouts: Men detailed to precede a command on the march and when forming for battle, to gather and report information concerning the enemy and the nature of the ground.

Squad: Four men, in ranks or otherwise.

Tactics: The art of handling troops in the presence of the enemy.

Turning movement: An extended movement around the enemy's flank for the purpose of threatening or attacking his flank or rear.

Wing: The portion of a command from the center to the flank; the battalion is the smallest body which is divided into wings.

SIGNALS.

Men fix their attention at the first word of command, the first note of the trumpet, or the first motion of the signal; any movement commences immediately upon the completion of the command, trumpet call, or signal.

In making signals the saber, rifle, or headdress may be held in the hand; when the saber is used it is in prolongation of the arm.

The following signals are used alone or in conjunction with verbal commands or trumpet calls:

Attention: A short whistle.

Cease firing: A prolonged whistle.

Except in these two cases the use of the whistle is prohibited.

Forward, Right oblique, Left oblique, By the right flank; By the left flank.

To the rear: Raise the arm until horizontal, pointing in the desired direction; move in the desired direction.

To change direction to the right (left): Raise the left (right) arm until horizontal, extended toward the marching flank, carry the arm to the front; at the same time turn and move in the direction to be taken.

Halt: Raise the arm vertically to its full extent.

Assemble: Raise the arm vertically to its full extent and slowly describe small horizontal circles.

Rally: Raise the arm vertically to its full extent and describe large circles very rapidly.

To increase the gait one degree: Carry the hand to the right shoulder, saber vertical; raise and lower the hand, keeping the saber vertical; to be repeated several times.

To decrease the gait one degree: First motion of *head parry*.

By the increase and decrease of the gait one degree is understood the passing from the walk to the trot, or from the trot to the gallop and the reverse. In changes of gait, the instructor, upon making the preparatory signal, causes his horse to take the gait ordered.

The following signals are used by scouts and others to ask or transmit information:

Do you see anything? Wave hand across the face.

Affirmative signal: Raise and lower the arm vertically twice.

Negative signal: Extend the arm horizontally twice.

Enemy in sight or hearing: Hold the rifle horizontally above the head; steadily if the enemy is in small bodies; raise and lower it in that position if he is in force.

To ask for reinforcements: Extend the arm horizontally and wave it rapidly with a circular motion.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

1. All details, detachments, and other bodies of Signal Corps men will habitually be formed in single rank.

2. Movements that may be executed toward either flank are explained as toward but one flank, it being necessary to substitute the word "left" for "right," or the reverse, to have the command and explanation of the corresponding movement toward the other flank.

3. In movements where the guide may be either right, left, or center, it is indicated in the command thus: *Guide (right, left, or center).*

4. Any movement may be executed either from the halt or when marching, if not otherwise prescribed.

5. All movements on foot, not specially excepted, may be executed in double time. If the movement be from the halt, or when marching in quick time, the command *double time* precedes the command *march*; if marching in double time, the command *double time* is omitted.

6. All mounted movements, not specially excepted, may be executed at the trot or gallop.

The gait should generally be increased progressively, the trot being executed from the walk, the gallop from the trot. If marching at the gallop, the gait will be decreased to the trot and then to the walk before halting; if marching at the trot, the same rule applies, halting from the trot or gallop being considered an exceptional movement.

7. To execute a movement at the trot or gallop, the command *trot* or *gallop* precedes the command *march*, unless marching at the gait desired, or unless it be otherwise prescribed.

8. (a) In movements from the halt, or when marching at the walk, if the gate be not specified in the command, the movement is executed at the walk and terminates at the halt.

(b) In movements from the halt, or when marching at the walk, if the command *trot* or *gallop* be given, or, when marching at the trot, if the gait be not specified in the command, the leading unit moves at the walk and continues the walk until halted; the others execute the movement at the gait ordered, and upon its completion take the walk.

In applying paragraph 8 (a) and (b) to dismounted movements, substitute "quick time" for "walk" and "double time" for "trot" or "gallop."

(c) If marching at the gallop, or at the trot, and the command be *gallop*, the leading unit moves at the trot; the others execute the movement at the gallop, and upon its completion take the trot.

(d) In movements *on right* or *left into line*, the leading unit does not change the gait until it has completed its change of direction.

(e) During the execution of a movement, the instructor may reduce the gait or command the halt at any time; the units that have completed the movement reduce the gait or halt at the command; the others conform as they complete the movement.

(f) The gait may be increased to hasten the execution of a movement already begun; only those units that have not completed the movement increase the gait.

(g) In the text, reference is made to this paragraph in all movements coming under its provisions.

9. (a) There are two kinds of commands. The *preparatory* command, such as *Forward*, indicates the movement that is to be executed. The command of *execution*, such as **MARCH** or **HALT**, causes the execution.

(b) Preparatory commands are distinguished by *italics*; those of execution by **CAPITALS**.

(c) Where it is not mentioned in the text who gives the commands prescribed, they are the commands of the instructor.

(d) The preparatory command should be given at such an interval of time before the command of execution as to admit of its being properly understood; the pause after each command should be well defined, and will vary with the size of the body of troops. The command of execution should be given the instant the movement is to commence.

(e) The tone of command is animated, distinct, and of a loudness proportioned to the number of men under instruction.

(f) Each preparatory command is pronounced in an ascending tone of voice, but always in such a manner that the command of execution may be more energetic and elevated.

(g) On foot, the command of execution is pronounced in a firm and brief tone.

(h) In mounted movements, the preparatory commands are more or less prolonged to insure their being heard; the command of execution is always prolonged.

(i) When giving commands to troops, it is usually best to face or look toward them.

10. If the instructor wishes to revoke a preparatory command he does so by commanding: *As you were.*

For the purpose of correcting errors the instructor may command: 1. *In place*, 2. *HALT*; all the officers, file closers, and men halt at once and remain in place.

To resume the movement the instructor commands: 1. *Squad* (or *Company*), 2. *MARCH*; or, 2. *Trot* (or *Gallop*), 3. *MARCH*.

The movement is then completed as if it had not been interrupted.

11. In the different schools the posts of the officers and non-commissioned officers are specified, but as instructors they go wherever their presence is necessary.

12. It is the duty of file closers to rectify mistakes and to insure steadiness and promptness in the rank.

13. The depth of a man is taken as twelve inches; his front as twenty-two inches. The interval between adjacent men in the rank is two inches, as nearly as may be measured from elbow to elbow.

In estimating the extent of the front the space occupied by one mounted man is taken as one yard, which includes the interval of six inches between knees.

Distances are measured from the heads of horses in rank to the croups of horses posted in front of the line and from the croups of horses in rank to the heads of horses in rear of the line.

The distance between two subdivisions in column is measured from the croups of the horses in front to the heads of the horses in rear.

Full distance is equal to the front of the subdivision, plus its interval in line, less three yards.

The interval between two mounted men is measured from knee to knee; between two dismounted men it is measured from elbow to elbow; between two squads, etc., from the left knee of the left man of the group on the right to the right knee of the man on the right of the left group.

The intervals between individuals allow for inequalities in marching, permit greater freedom in individual movements, and reduced crowding, especially at the faster gaits.

THE SOLDIER, DISMOUNTED.

14. The school of "The Soldier, Dismounted," has for its object the instruction of the individual recruit, on foot, and afterwards that of the squad.

From the beginning the instructor will insist upon a smart appearance of the recruits and will exact that their clothing be clean and neatly adjusted.

15. The instructor explains each movement in as few words as possible, at the same time executing it himself. He requires the recruits to take by themselves the proper position. He avoids keeping too long at the same movement, although each should be understood before passing to another. He exacts by degrees the desired precision and uniformity.

16. When for purposes of instruction any movement is divided into motions or executed in detail, the command of execution determines the prompt execution of the first motion, and the commands: *Two, Three*, etc., that of the other motions.

To execute the movements in detail, the instructor first commands: *By the numbers*; all movements divided into motions are then executed as above explained, until the command: *Without the numbers*, or until he commands movements other than those in the manual of arms.

As soon as the recruits thoroughly understand the several motions, they execute them alternately with and without the numbers.

The execution of the movements by the numbers is chiefly applicable to the instruction of recruits, but may be recurred to for the purpose of correcting faults and checking carelessness.

17. After the movements have been properly executed in the order laid down, the instructor no longer confines himself to that order.

18. When the execution of a movement is improperly begun and the instructor wishes to begin it anew for the purpose of correcting it, he commands: *As you were*; at which the movement ceases and the former position is resumed.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION without ARMS.

19. For this instruction, a few recruits, usually not exceeding four, are placed in single rank, facing to the front.

20. To teach the recruits how to assemble, the instructor will first place them in a single rank arranged according to height, the tallest man on the right, with intervals of two inches, as nearly as may be, between men, and explain that the objects of the interval are to give freedom of movement in marching and in the use of the rifle in ranks; then direct them to open out the right elbow slightly until the left elbow of the man on the right is lightly touched and then withdraw the elbow; this repeated a few times, he will cause the recruits to fall out and placing the man on the right in position will instruct them that at the command *fall in* they will successively and quickly take their places in rank as before, each assuring himself of his interval by making the touch by the elbow and then withdrawing the elbow. He then commands: *Fall in*. Each recruit takes his place as he judges correct and then opens out slightly his right elbow and moves, if necessary, a little to the right or left until his right elbow touches lightly the left elbow of the man next to the right and then closes his elbow to the habitual position. The instructor verifies the intervals.

The recruit will be required to continue the practice of thus assuring himself of his proper interval on taking his place in ranks during his instruction in "The Soldier, Dismounted."

Exactness of interval can not be maintained and particularity in observance of the interval will not be required in instruction after that in "The Soldier, Dismounted." The rule for practical application is that touch by the elbow be avoided and that care in general be taken to keep the interval small. By practice in marching the recruit will soon acquire the habit of keeping, without special effort, the small interval necessary for convenience in marching and for free use of his rifle in ranks. Correction of fault by individual men as to the interval will be made gradually.

21. When the recruits have learned how to take their places, they are required to assemble without assistance.

The instructor commands: **FALL IN.**

The men assemble promptly, as above described, at attention.

Position of the Soldier, or Attention.

22. Heels on the same line and as near each other as the conformation of the man permits.

Feet turned out equally and forming with each other an angle of about sixty degrees.

Knees straight without stiffness.

Body erect on the hips, inclining a little forward; shoulders square and falling equally.

Arms and hands hanging naturally, backs of the hands outward; little fingers opposite the seams of the trousers, elbows near the body.

Head erect and square to the front; chin slightly drawn in, without constraint; eyes straight to the front.

The Rests.

23. Being at a halt, to rest the men: **FALL OUT**, or **REST**, or **AT EASE**.

At the command *fall out*, the men may leave the ranks, but will remain in the immediate vicinity.

At the command *fall in*, they resume their former places at *attention*.

At the command *rest*, the men keep one heel in place, but are not required to preserve silence or immobility.

At the command *at ease*, the men keep one heel in place and preserve silence, but not immobility.

If marching: 1. *Route order*, 2. **MARCH**; or, 1. *At ease*, 2. **MARCH**.

The men keep their places in the squad, but are not required to keep the cadence step; at *route order*, they are not required to preserve silence.

To resume the attention: **ATTENTION**.

The men take the position of the soldier and fix their attention.

24. 1. Parade, 2. REST.

Carry the right foot six inches straight to the rear, left knee slightly bent; clasp the hands in front of the center of the body, left hand uppermost, left thumb clasped by thumb and forefinger of right hand; preserve silence and steadiness of position.

25. To resume the attention or position of the soldier: **ATTENTION**.

The men take the position of the soldier and fix their attention.

26. To dismiss the squad: **DISMISSED**.



*Eyes Right or Left.***27. 1. Eyes, 2. RIGHT (LEFT), 3. FRONT.**

At the command *right*, turn the head gently, so as to bring the left eye in line with the center of the body, eyes fixed on the line of eyes of the men in, or supposed to be in, the same rank.

At the command *front*, turn the head and eyes to the front.

The instructor sees that the movement does not derange the squareness of the shoulders.

*Facings.***28. To the flank: 1. Right (Left), 2. FACE.**

Raise slightly the left heel and right toe, face to the right, turning on the right heel, assisted by a slight pressure on the ball of the left foot; place the left foot by the side of the right. Left face is executed on the left heel.

29. To the rear: 1. About, 2. FACE.

Raise slightly the left heel and right toe, face to the rear, turning to the right on the right heel and the ball of the left foot; replace the left foot beside the right.

Officers execute the about face as follows:

At the command *about*, carry the toe of the right foot about eight inches to the rear and three inches to the left of the left heel without changing the position of the left foot.

At the command *face*, turn upon the left heel and right toe, face to the rear, and replace the right heel by the side of the left.

Enlisted men out of ranks may use the about face prescribed for officers.

*Salute with the Hand.***30. 1. Right (Left) hand, 2. SALUTE.**

Raise the right hand smartly till the tip of the forefinger touches the lower part of the headdress above the right eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm to the left, forearm inclined at about forty-five degrees, hand and wrist straight; at the same time look toward the person to be saluted. (*TWO*) Drop the arm smartly by the side.

If uncovered, the forefinger touches the forehead above the eye.

The salute for officers is the same; the left hand is used only when the right is engaged.

31. Enlisted men salute with the hand farthest from the officer, giving the salute six yards before passing the officer, and holding the hand at the visor until the salute is acknowledged or the officer passed.

Setting-up Exercises.

32. All soldiers are regularly practiced in the following exercises, which may be supplemented by those authorized in calisthenic manuals.

The instructor places the men three paces apart.

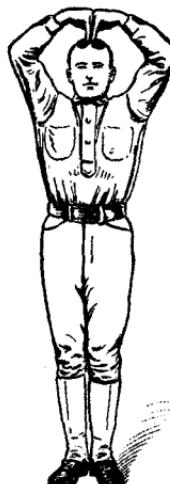
In these exercises it is advisable to remove blouses and caps.

As soon as the exercises are well understood they may be continued without repeating the commands. For this purpose the instructor gives the commands as prescribed, then adds: *Continue the exercise*, upon which the motions to be repeated are continuously executed until the command *halt*.

At the command *halt*, given at any time, the position of the soldier is resumed.



Pl. 3, Par. 32, 1 Ex.



Pl. 4, Par. 32, 1 Ex.



Pl. 5, Par. 32,
1 Ex.

First Exercise.

1. *Arm*,
2. *EXERCISE*,
3. *HEAD*,
4. *UP*,
5. *DOWN*,
6. *RAISE*.

At the command *exercise*, raise the arms laterally until horizontal, palms upward. **HEAD**: Raise the arms in a circular direction over the head, tips of the fingers touching top of head, backs of fingers in contact their full length, thumbs pointing to the rear, elbows pressed back.

UP: Extend the arms upward their full length, palms touching.

DOWN: Force the arms obliquely back and gradually let them fall by the sides.

RAISE: Raise the arms laterally as prescribed for the second command. Continue by repeating *head, up, down, raise*.



Pl. 6, Par. 32,
2 Ex.



Pl. 7, Par. 32, 2 Ex.

1. *Arms vertical, palms to the front*, 3. *DOWN*, 4. *UP*.

At the command *raise*, raise the arms laterally from the sides, extended to their full length, till the hands meet above the head, palms to the front, fingers pointing upward, thumbs locked, right thumb in front, shoulders pressed back.

DOWN: Bend over till the hands, if possible, touch the ground, keeping the arms and knees straight. **UP**: Straighten the body and swing the extended arms (thumbs locked) to the vertical position. Continue by repeating *down, up*.

front, 2. **RAISE**,



Pl. 8, Par. 32, 3 Ex.

Third Exercise.

1. *ARM*, 2. **EXERCISE**, 3. **FRONT**, 4. **REAR**.

At the command *exercise*, raise the arms laterally until horizontal, palms upward. **FRONT**: Swing the extended arms horizontally to the front, palms touching. **REAR**: Swing the extended arms well to the rear, inclining them slightly downward,

raising the body upon the toes. Continue by repeating *front, rear*, till the men, if possible, are able to touch the backs of the hands behind the back.

Fourth Exercise.

1. Leg, 2. EXERCISE, 3. UP.

At the command *exercise*, place the palms of the hands on the hips, fingers to the front, thumbs to the rear, elbows pressed back. *UP*: Raise the left leg to the front, bending and elevating the knee as much as possible, leg from the knee to the instep vertical, toe depressed. *UP*: Replace the left foot and raise the right leg as prescribed for the left.



Pl. 9, Par. 32, 4 Ex.

Execute slowly at first, then gradually increase to the cadence of double time. Continue by repeating *up* when the right and left legs are alternately in position.

Fifth Exercise.

1. Leg, 2. EXERCISE, 3. Left (Right), 4. FORWARD, 5. REAR; or, 5. GROUND.

At the command *exercise*, place the hands on the hips, as in the Fourth Exercise. *FORWARD*: Move the left leg to the front, knee straight, so as to advance the foot about fifteen inches, toe turned out, sole nearly horizontal, body balanced on right foot. *REAR*: Move the leg to the rear, knee straight, toe on a line with the right heel, sole nearly horizontal. Continue by repeating *forward, rear*.

When the recruit has learned to balance himself, the command *forward* is followed by *GROUND*: Throw the weight of the body forward by rising on the ball of the right foot, advance and plant the left, left heel thirty inches from the right, and advance the right leg quickly to the position of *forward*. Continue by repeating *ground* when the right and left legs are alternately in the position of *forward*.

Sixth Exercise.

1. Lung, 2. EXERCISE, 3. INHALE, 4. EXHALE.

At the command *exercise*, place the hands on the hips as in Fourth Exercise. *INHALE*: Inflate the lungs to full capacity by short, suc

cessive inhalations through the nose. **EXHALE:** Empty the lungs by a continuous exhalation through the mouth. Continue by repeating *inhale, exhale.*

STEPS AND MARCHINGS.

Quick Time.

33. The length of the full step in quick time is thirty inches, measured from heel to heel, and the cadence is at the rate of one hundred and twenty steps per minute.

34. To march in quick time: 1. *Forward*, 2. **MARCH.**

At the command *forward*, throw the weight of the body upon the right leg, left knee straight.

At the command *march*, move the left foot smartly, but without jerk, straight forward thirty inches from the right, measuring from heel to heel, sole near the ground; straighten and turn the knee slightly out; at the same time throw the weight of the body forward and plant the foot without shock, weight of body resting upon it; next, in like manner, advance the right foot and plant it as above; continue the march.

The cadence is at first given slowly, and gradually increased to that of quick time.

The arms hang naturally, the hands moving about six inches to the front and three inches to the rear of the seam of the trousers.

35. The instructor, when necessary, indicates the cadence of the step by calling *one, two, three, four*; or, *left, right*, the instant the left and right foot, respectively, should be planted.

This rule is general.

Double Time.

36. The length of the full step in double time is thirty-six inches; the cadence is at the rate of one hundred and eighty steps per minute.

37. To march in double time: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Double time*, 3. **MARCH.**

At the command *forward*, throw the weight of the body on the right leg.

At the command *march*, raise the hands until the forearms are horizontal, fingers closed, nails toward the body, elbows to the rear; carry forward the left foot, knee slightly bent and somewhat raised, and plant the foot thirty-six inches from the right; then execute the same motion with the right foot; continue this alternate move-

ment of the feet, throwing the weight of the body forward and allowing a natural swinging motion of the arms.

If marching in quick time, the command *forward* is omitted. At the command *march*, given as either foot strikes the ground, take one step in quick, and then step off in double time.

To resume the quick time: 1. *Quick time*, 2. ***MARCH***.

At the command *march*, given as either foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the other foot in double time, resume the quick time, dropping the hands by the sides.

Recruits are also exercised in running, the principles being the same as for double time.

When marching in double time and in running, the men breathe as much as possible through the nose, keeping the mouth closed.

Distances of one hundred, and one hundred and eighty yards, are marked on the drill ground, and noncommissioned officers and men practiced in keeping correct cadence and length of pace in both quick and double time.

38. To arrest the march in quick or double time: 1. *Squad*, 2. ***HALT***.

At the command *halt*, given as either foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the other foot; place the foot in rear by the side of the other. If in double time drop the hands by the sides.

The halt, while *marking time*, and marching at the *half step*, *side step*, and *back step*, is executed by the same commands.

This rule is general, the command *platoon*, *company*, etc., being substituted for *squad*.

To Mark Time.

39. Being in march: 1. *Mark time*, 2. ***MARCH***.

At the command *march*, given as either foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the other foot; bring up the foot in rear, and continue the cadence by alternately raising and planting each foot on line with the other. The feet are raised about four inches from the ground and planted with the same energy as when advancing.

To resume the full step: 1. *Full step*, 2. ***MARCH***.

Half Step.

40. Being in march: 1. *Half step*, 2. ***MARCH***.

At the command *march*, given as either foot strikes the ground, take steps of fifteen inches.

To resume the full step: 1. *Full step*, 2. ***MARCH***.

The length of the half step in double time is eighteen inches.

*Side Step.***41.** Being at a halt: 1. *Right (Left) step*, 2. **MARCH.**

Carry and plant the right foot ten inches to the right; bring the left foot beside it and continue the movement in cadence of quick time.

The side step is used for small intervals only, and is not executed in double time.

*Back Step.***42.** Being at a halt: 1. *Backward*, 2. **MARCH.**

At the command *march*, step back with the left foot fifteen inches straight to the rear, then with the right, and so on, the feet alternating.

At the command *halt*, bring back the foot in front to the side of the one in rear.

The back step is used for short distances only, and is not executed in double time.

*To March by the Flank.***43.** Being in march: 1. *By the right (left) flank*, 2. **MARCH.**

At the command *march*, given as the right foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the left foot, then face to the right in marching and step off in the new direction with the right foot.

*To March to the Rear.***44.** Being in march: 1. *To the rear*, 2. **MARCH.**

At the command *march*, given as the right foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the left foot; then turning on the balls of both feet, face to the right about and immediately step off with the left foot.

If marching in double time, turn to the right about, taking four steps in place, keeping the cadence, and then step off with the left foot.

*Change Step.***45.** Being in march: 1. *Change Step*, 2. **MARCH.**

At the command *march*, given as the right foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the left foot; plant the toe of the right foot near the heel of the left and step off with the left foot.

The change on the right foot is similarly executed, the command *march* being given as the left foot strikes the ground.

Covering and Marching on Points.

46. The instructor selects two points and requires the recruits, in succession, to place themselves upon the prolongation of the straight line through these points and then to march upon them in both quick and double time.

It should be demonstrated to the recruits that they can not march in a straight line without selecting two points in the desired direction and keeping them covered while advancing.

A distant and conspicuous landmark is next selected as a point of direction. The recruit is required to choose two intermediate points in line with the point of direction and to march upon it by covering these points, new points being selected as he advances.

INSTRUCTION WITH ARMS.

47. The recruit, as soon as possible, is taught the use, nomenclature (Pl. 10), and care of his rifle. When fair progress has been made in the instruction without arms, he is taught the manual of arms. Instruction without arms and that with arms alternate.

General Rules.

48. 1st. To prevent accidents, the chamber is opened and the magazine examined when details, detachments, and other bodies of troops are first formed and again just before they are dismissed.

2d. The piece is not carried loaded, nor with cartridges in the magazine except when specially ordered.

3d. The *cut-off* is kept turned "off" except when actually using cartridges. In simulated loading and firing the motions are made as though the magazine was in use. When cartridges are to be used the instructor cautions the men to turn the *cut-off* "on."

4th. The piece is habitually carried locked; that is, with the *safety lock* at the "safe."

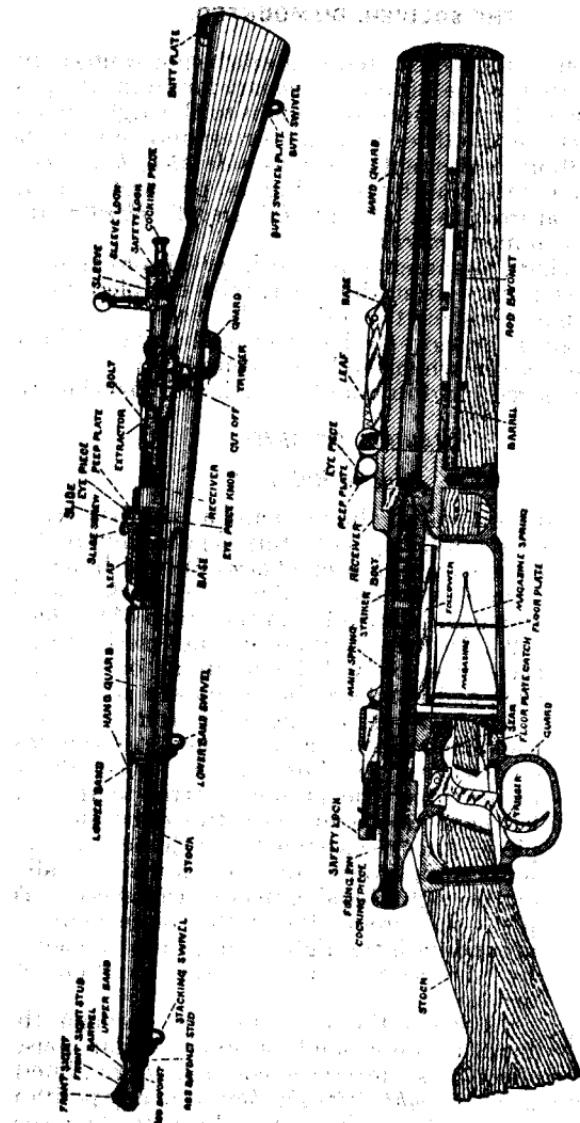
5th. The bayonet is not fixed except for instruction in bayonet exercise, on guard, or when needed for purposes of defense or offense.

6th. *Fall in* is executed with pieces at order arms.

7th. *Fall out*, *Rest*, and *At ease* are executed as without arms.

On resuming attention the position of order arms is taken.

8th. In the instruction of the recruit, to prevent interference with or apprehension by the man on his left, especially when bayonets are fixed, care is taken in coming to the position of port arms



Pl. 10, Par. 47.

and like positions of the piece that the muzzle be not swung to the rear nor dropped farther to the left than necessary for taking the position.

9th. If at the order the piece is brought to the right shoulder at the command *march*, the three motions corresponding with the first three steps. Short movements, such as *side step*, *back step*, etc., may be executed at the trail by prefacing the preparatory command with the words *At trail*; as 1. *At trail, right step*, 2. *MARCH*; the trail is taken at the command *march*.

When the facings, alignments, taking intervals or distances, and assembling are executed from the order, raise the piece to the trail while in motion and resume the order on halting.

10th. The piece is brought to the order on halting. The execution of the order begins when the halt is completed.

11th. A disengaged hand in double time is held as when without arms.

MANUAL OF ARMS.

General Rules.

49. 1st. In all positions of the left hand at the balance (center of gravity, bayonet unfixed) the thumb clasps the piece except in *present arms*, in which position the thumb is extended along the stock; the sling, if attached, is included in the grasp of the hand.

2d. In all positions of the piece "diagonally across the body," the positions of the piece, left arm, and hand are the same as in port arms.

3d. In resuming the *order* from any position in the manual, the motion next to the last concludes with the butt of the piece about three inches from the ground, barrel to the rear, the left hand above and near the right, steadyng the piece, fingers extended and joined, forearm and wrist straight and inclining downward, all fingers of the right hand grasping the piece. To complete the order, lower the piece gently to the ground with the right hand, drop the left quickly by the side, and take the position of order arms.

Pl. 11, Par. 49, 3d. Allowing the piece to drop through the right hand to the ground, or other similar abuse of the rifle to produce effect in executing the manual, is prohibited.

4th. In coming to the *right (left) shoulder* from any position in the manual the motion next to the last concludes with the piece on the



shoulder, barrel up and inclined at an angle of about forty-five degrees from the horizontal, trigger guard in the hollow of the shoulder, right elbow near the side, heel of the butt between the first two fingers of the right hand, thumb and fingers closed on the butt, the right hand in front and to the left of the right elbow, so as to bring the piece into a vertical plane perpendicular to the front; thumb and fingers of left hand extended and joined, fingers resting on the small of the stock, the tip of forefinger touching end of cocking piece, wrist straight and elbow down. To complete the movement, drop the left hand by the side.

5th. The cadence of the motions is that of quick time; the recruits are at first required to give their whole attention to the details of the motions, the cadence being gradually acquired as they become accustomed to handling their pieces. The instructor may require them to count aloud in cadence with the motions.

6th. Open and close chamber, sling arms, secure arms, fix and unfix bayonet, stack and take arms, and movements relative to the cartridge and sight, are executed with promptness and regularity, but not in cadence.

7th. The manual is taught at a halt and the movements are, for the purpose of instruction, divided into motions and executed in detail; in this case the command of *execution* determines the prompt execution of the first motion, and the commands, *two, three, four*, that of the other motions.

To execute the movements in detail, the instructor first cautions: *By the numbers*; all movements divided into motions are then executed as above explained until he cautions: *Without the numbers*; or commands movements other than those in the manual of arms.

8th. Before requiring recruits to take a position or execute a motion for the first time, the instructor executes the same for illustration; after which he causes them to execute it individually, then to execute it together at command.

9th. In the battle exercises, or whenever circumstances require, the regular positions of the manual of arms and the firings may be ordered without regard to the previous position of the piece.

Position of Order Arms.

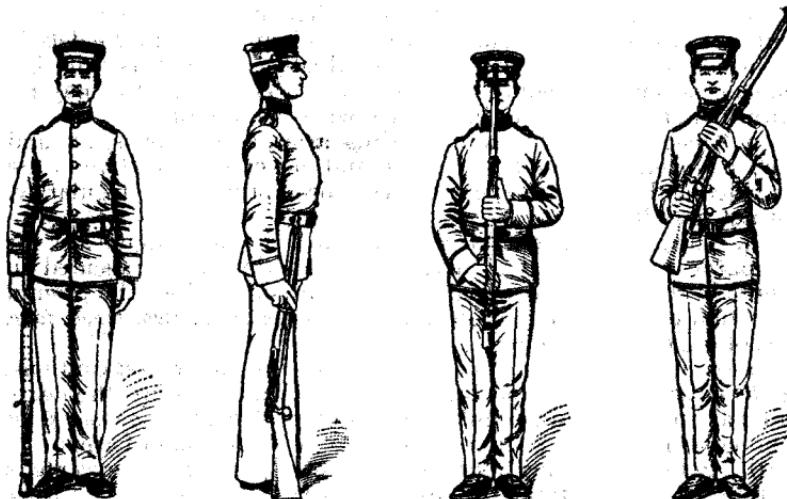
50. The butt rests evenly on the ground, barrel to the rear, toe of the butt on a line with and touching the toe of the right shoe, arms hanging naturally, elbows near the body, right hand holding the piece between the thumb and fingers, the first two fingers in front, the others in rear.

51. Being at order arms: 1. *Present*, 2. **ARMS**.

Without changing the position of the fingers, with the right hand carry the piece in front of the center of the body, barrel to the rear and vertical, grasp it with the left hand at the balance, forearm horizontal and resting against the body. (*TWO*) Grasp the small of the stock with the right hand.

Being at present arms: 1. *Order*, 2. **ARMS**.

Let go with the right hand, lower and carry the piece to the right with the left hand, regrasp the piece with all the fingers of the



Pl. 12, Par. 50.

Pl. 13, Par. 50.

Pl. 14, Par. 51.

Pl. 15, Par. 52.

right just above the lower band, let go with the left hand and take the next to last position in coming to the order. (*TWO*) Complete the order.

52. Being at order arms: 1. *Port*, 2. **ARMS**.

Without changing the position of the fingers, with the right hand raise and throw the piece diagonally across the body, grasp it smartly with both hands, the right, palm down, at the small of the stock; the left, palm up, at the balance, thumb clasping the piece, barrel up, sloping to the left and crossing opposite the junction of the neck with the left shoulder; right forearm horizontal; left forearm resting against the body; the piece in a vertical plane parallel to the front.

Being at port arms: 1. *Order*, 2. **ARMS**.

Let go with the right hand, lower and carry the piece to the right with the left hand, regrasp the piece with all the fingers of the right just above the lower band, let go with the left hand and take the next to last position in coming to the order. (**TWO**) Complete the order.

53. Being at port arms: 1. *Open*, 2. **CHAMBER**, 3. *Close*, 4. **CHAMBER**.

At the second command, turn the *safety lock* up and seize the bolt handle with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand,

turn the handle up, draw the bolt back and glance at the chamber and magazine to see that they are empty.

At the fourth command, push the bolt forward, turn the bolt handle down, turn the *safety lock* to the "safe" and carry the right hand to the small of the stock.

54. Being at present arms: 1. *Port*, 2. **ARMS**.

Carry the piece diagonally across

the body and take the position of port arms.

Being at port arms: 1. *Present*, 2. **ARMS**.

Carry the piece to a vertical position in front of the center of the body, barrel to the rear, and take the position of present arms.

55. Being at order arms: 1. *Right shoulder*, 2. **ARMS**.

Without changing the position of the fingers, with the right hand raise and carry the piece diagonally across the body, carry the right hand quickly to the butt embracing it, the heel between the first two fingers. (**TWO**) Take the next to last position in coming to the right shoulder. (**THREE**) Drop the left hand by the side.

Being at right shoulder arms: 1. *Order*, 2. **ARMS**.



Pl. 16, Par. 53.



Pl. 17, Par. 55.



Pl. 18, Par. 55.

Press the butt down quickly with the right hand and throw the piece diagonally across the body, the right hand retaining its grasp of the butt. (**TWO**) Let go with the right hand, lower and carry the piece to the right with the left hand; regrasp the piece with all the fingers of the right just above the lower band, let go with the left hand and take the next to last position in coming to the order. (**THREE**) Complete the order.

56. Being at port arms: 1. *Right shoulder*, 2. **ARMS**.

Change the right hand to the butt. (**TWO**) Take the next to last position in coming to the right shoulder. (**THREE**) Drop the left hand by the side.

Being at right shoulder arms: 1. *Port*, 2. **ARMS**.

Press the butt down quickly with the right hand and throw the piece diagonally across the body, the right hand retaining its grasp at the butt. (**TWO**) Change the right hand to the small of the stock.

57. Being at right shoulder arms: 1. *Present*, 2. **ARMS**.

Press the butt down quickly with the right hand and throw the piece diagonally across the body, the right hand retaining its grasp of the butt. (**TWO**) Change the right hand to the small of the stock. (**THREE**) Carry the piece to a vertical position in front of the center of the body, barrel to the rear, and take the position of present arms.

Being at present arms: 1. *Right shoulder*, 2. **ARMS**.

Carry the piece diagonally across the body and the right hand quickly to the butt, embracing it, the heel between the first two fingers. (**TWO**) Take the next to last position in coming to the right shoulder. (**THREE**) Drop the left hand by the side.

Pl. 19, Par. 58.

58. Being at right (left) shoulder arms: 1. *Left (Right) shoulder*, 2. **ARMS**.

Change the right hand quickly to and grasp the small of the stock, back of hand to the right; at the same time grasp the butt with the left hand, heel between first and second fingers, thumb and fingers closed on the stock. (**TWO**) Press down smartly on the butt, raising the piece to a nearly vertical position, barrel to the front; carry and place the piece on the left shoulder, barrel up, trigger guard in the hollow of the left shoulder. (**THREE**) Drop the right hand by the side.



59. Being at left shoulder arms: 1. Order, 2. ARMS.

Grasp the piece with the right hand at the small of the stock. (TWO) Take the position of port arms. (THREE) Take the next to last position in coming to the order. (FOUR) Complete the order.

Being at order arms: 1. *Left shoulder*, 2. **ARMS**.

Take the position of port arms. (TWO) Carry the piece with the right hand to the position of left shoulder, changing the left hand to the butt. (THREE) Drop the right hand by the side.

60. Being at left shoulder arms: 1. Port, 2. ARMS.

Grasp the piece with the right hand at the small of the stock. (TWO) Take the position of port arms.

Being at port arms: 1. *Left shoulder*, 2. **ARMS**.

Carry the piece with the right hand to the position of left shoulder, changing the left hand to the butt. (TWO) Drop the right hand by the side.

61. Being at left shoulder arms: 1. Present, 2. ARMS.

Grasp the piece with the right hand at the small of the stock.

(TWO) Take the position of port arms.

(THREE) Take the position of present arms.

Being at present arms: 1. *Left shoulder*, 2. **ARMS**.

Take the position of port arms. (TWO)

Carry the piece with the right hand to the position of left shoulder, changing the left hand to the butt.

(THREE) Drop the right hand by the side.

62. Being at order arms: 1. Parade, 2. REST.

Carry the right foot six inches straight to the rear, left knee slightly bent, carry the muzzle in front of the center of the body, barrel to the left, grasp the piece with the left hand just below the stacking swivel, and with the right hand below and against the left.

Pl. 21, Par. 63a. Being at parade rest: 1. *Squad*, 2. **ATTENTION**.

Resume the order, the left hand quitting the piece opposite the right breast.

63. Being at order arms: 1. Fix, 2. BAYONET.

Execute parade rest; grasp the handle of the bayonet with the right hand, back of the hand toward the body. Draw the bayonet



Pl. 20, Par. 62.

from the scabbard and **fix** it on the barrel, glancing at the muzzle; resume the order, drop the left hand by the side.

• 63a. (For rod bayonet.) Being at order arms: 1. **Fix**, 2. **BAYONET**. Grasp tip of rod bayonet with thumb and forefinger of left hand, press in catch with tip of right forefinger, draw rod bayonet out to second stop; resume the order.

64. Being at order arms: 1. **Charge**, 2. **BAYONET**.

Half face to the right, carry the right heel six inches to the rear and two inches to the right of the left heel, at the same time raise the piece with the right hand without changing position of fingers, inclining the barrel to the front, grasp it with the left hand at the balance, back of the hand down, thumb clasping the piece, elbow against the body, grasp the small of the stock with the right hand and bring the point of the bayonet to the height of the breast, right hand supporting the stock firmly against the front of the right hip, the body inclined slightly forward, left knee slightly bent.



Being at charge bayonet: 1. **Order**, 2. **ARMS**.

Face to the front, at the same time let go the piece with the right hand and lower it to the right side with the left hand, regrasp it with the right just above the lower band, and take the next to last position in coming to the order. (TWO) Complete the order.

65. Being at port arms: 1. **Charge**, 2. **BAYONET**.

Pl. 22, Par. 64. Half face to the right and take the position of charge bayonet.

Being at charge bayonet: 1. **Port**, 2. **ARMS**.

Face to the front, and at the same time take the position of port arms.

66. Being at right shoulder arms: 1. **Charge**, 2. **BAYONET**.

Press the butt down quickly with the right hand and throw the piece diagonally across the body, the right hand retaining its grasp of the butt. (TWO) Change the right hand to the small of the stock.

(THREE) Take the position of charge bayonet.

Being at charge bayonet: 1. **Right shoulder**, 2. **ARMS**.

Face to the front, at the same time carry the piece diagonally across the body and the right hand quickly to the butt embracing it, the heel between the first two fingers. (TWO) Take the next to last position in coming to the right shoulder. (THREE) Drop the left hand by the side.

67. Being at left shoulder arms: 1. Charge, 2. BAYONET.

Grasp the piece with the right hand at the small of the stock. (TWO) Take the position of port arms. (THREE) Take the position of charge bayonet.

Being at charge bayonet: 1. Left shoulder, 2. ARMS.

Face to the front and at the same time take the position of port arms. (TWO) Carry the piece with the right hand to the position of left shoulder, changing the left hand to the butt. (THREE) Drop the right hand by the side.

68. Being at order arms: 1. Unfix, 2. BAYONET.

Take the position of parade rest; grasp the handle of the bayonet firmly with the right hand, pressing the spring with the forefinger of the right hand, raise the bayonet until the handle is about twelve inches above the muzzle of the piece, drop the point to the left, back of the hand toward the body, and glancing at the scabbard return the bayonet, the blade passing between the left arm and body; regrasp the piece with the right hand and resume the order.

If marching, the bayonet is fixed or unfixed in the most expeditious and convenient manner and the piece returned to the original position.

68a. (For rod bayonet.) Being at order arms: 1. Unfix, 2. BAYONET.

Grasp the tip of rod bayonet with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, press in the catch with tip of right forefinger, force rod bayonet home; resume the order.

If marching, the bayonet is fixed or unfixed in the most expeditious and convenient manner and the piece returned to the original position.

69. Being at order arms: 1. Trail, 2. ARMS.

Grasp the piece with all the fingers of the right hand without changing its position, raise the piece slightly, right arm slightly bent, and incline the muzzle forward so that the barrel makes an angle of about thirty degrees with the perpendicular.

When it can be done without danger or inconvenience to others, the piece may be grasped at the balance and the muzzle lowered until the piece is horizontal; a similar position in the left hand may be used.



Pl. 23, Par. 69.

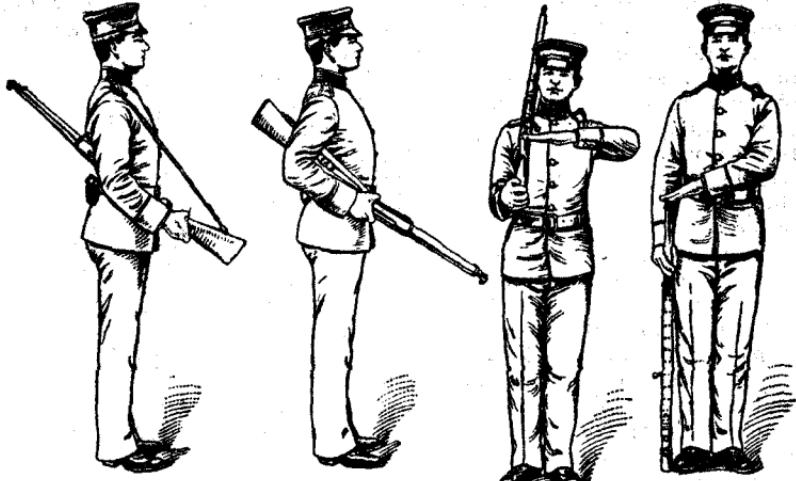
The piece should be brought to the trail on coming indoors.

Being at trail arms: 1. *Order*, 2. **ARMS**.

Lower the piece with the right hand and resume the order.

70. 1. *Sling*, 2. **ARMS**.

The right arm is passed between the rifle and the sling which rests upon the shoulder, piece in rear of the shoulder, muzzle up and barrel to the rear; right hand steadyng the piece. The piece may be slung on either shoulder. The gun sling should never be so tightly drawn that it can not be readily adjusted. Arms are slung only on route marches.



Pl. 24, Par. 70.

Pl. 25, Par. 71.

Pl. 26, Par. 72. Pl. 27, Par. 72.

71. 1. *Secure*, 2. **ARMS**.

The piece is held in the right hand at the balance, barrel down sloping downward and to the front; right hand supported against the right hip, upper arm against the stock. A corresponding position in the left hand may be used. Secure arms is used only in inclement weather.

Rifle Salute.

72. Being at right (left) shoulder arms: 1. *Rifle*, 2. **SALUTE**.

Carry the left (right) hand smartly to the small of the stock, forearm horizontal, palm of hand down, thumb and fingers extended

and joined, forefinger touching end of cocking piece. (**TWO**) Drop the left (right) hand by the side.

Being at order or trail arms: 1. **Rifle**, 2. **SALUTE**.

Carry the left hand smartly to the right side, palm of the hand down, thumb and fingers extended and joined, forefinger against piece near the muzzle. (**TWO**) Drop the left hand by the side.

To Dismiss the Squad.

73. Being at a halt: 1. **Port**, 2. **ARMS**, 3. **Open**, 4. **CHAMBER**, 5. **Close**, 6. **CHAMBER**, 7. **DISMISSED**.

THE SQUAD, DISMOUNTED.

74. Soldiers are grouped into squads for purposes of discipline, control, and order in quarters and camp, at drill, and on the march.

75. The squad consists of four men, normally one noncommissioned officer and three privates.

76. The noncommissioned officer is the squad leader, and when absent is replaced by a designated private. If no private is designated the senior in length of service acts as leader.

77. Men are taught the necessity of remaining with their squad and, in case their own squad is broken up or they are unavoidably separated therefrom, they place themselves under the nearest leader and to remain with his squad as if it were the one to which they originally belonged.

78. The squad leader is posted as number four. When two noncommissioned officers are present in one squad, the second in rank is posted as number one; when three noncommissioned officers are present, the third in rank is posted as number two.

79. To form the squad, the squad leader places himself three paces in front of where the center is to be formed, and commands: **FALL IN.**

The men assemble at attention in their proper places in single rank, arms at the order. (Par. 50.)

The instructor then commands: **COUNT OFF.**

At this command, all except the right file execute *eyes right*, and beginning on the right the men count *one, two, three, four*; each man turns his head and eyes to the front as he counts.

The instructor next commands: 1. **Port**, 2. **ARMS**, 3. **Open**, 4. **CHAMBER**, 5. **Close**, 6. **CHAMBER**.

In case the examination reveals the presence of cartridges, the soldier removes them without further instruction.

Alignments.

80. The alignments are first taught by requiring the recruits to align themselves upon two files established as a base.

Being at a halt: 1. *Two files from the right (left) three paces to the front*, 2. **MARCH.**

At the command *march*, the first two files on the right march three paces to the front, halt, execute *eyes right*; the instructor aligns them, and then commands: 1. *Right (Left)*, 2. *DRESS*, 3. *FRONT*. At the command *dress*, the remaining files march to the front, each man shortening the last step so as to find himself about six inches in rear of the new alignment, which must never be passed. He then executes *eyes right*, and taking steps of two or three inches moves up, slightly opening out his right elbow and lightly touching the left elbow of the man on his right, bringing his eyes and shoulders in line with those of the men in rank on his right, then withdraws his elbow from touch, but keeps his eyes to the right.

The instructor verifies the alignment from the right flank and orders up or back such men as may be in the rear or in advance of the line; only the men designated move.

At the command *front*, each man turns his head and eyes to the front. *This rule is general.*

81. In the first drills the basis of alignment is established parallel to the front of the squad; afterwards, in oblique directions.

82. The touch by the elbow (par. 20) is made in all alignments in *The Soldier, Dismounted*, *but will not be required thereafter*.

83. The recruits having learned to align themselves, the instructor establishes the base file and then aligns the squad by the commands: 1. *Right (Left)*, 2. *DRESS*, 3. *FRONT*.

At the command *dress*, all the men except the base file move forward and dress as previously explained.

84. Alignments to the rear are executed on the same principles: 1. *Right (Left) backward*, 2. *DRESS*, 3. *FRONT*.

The men step back, halt a little in rear of the line, and immediately dress up by steps of two or three inches.

85. To execute the alignments, using the side step, the instructor establishes the base file a few paces to the right or left of the squad and commands: 1. *Right (Left) step*, 2. *Right (Left)*, 3. *DRESS*, 4. *FRONT*.

At the command *dress*, the men execute the side step, close toward the base file, and dress as already explained.

To Take Intervals.

86. Being in line at a halt: 1. *To the right (left) take intervals*, 2. *MARCH*; 3. *Squad*, 4. *HALT*.

At the command *march*, all face to the right and the leading man steps off; the other men step off in succession so as to follow the preceding man at four paces.

At the command *halt*, given when all have their intervals, all halt and face to the front.

To Assemble.

1. *To the right (left) assemble*, 2. **MARCH.**

The man on the right stands fast. The other men face to the right, close by the shortest line and face to the front.

To Take Distances.

87. Being in line at a halt and having counted off: 1. *Front take distance*, 2. **MARCH**; 3. *Squad*, 4. **HALT**.

At the command *march*, number one moves straight to the front; numbers two, three, and four move in the order named straight to the front, each stepping off so as to follow the preceding man at four paces. The command *halt* is given when all have their distances.

In case more than one squad is in line, each squad executes the movement as above and each rank of numbers guides on its right number.

To Assemble.

1. *Assemble*, 2. **MARCH.**

Number one stands fast; the other numbers move forward to their proper places in line.

MARCHINGS.

88. When the guide is announced in the command, the man on the designated flank conducts the march, but in no other respect acts as the guide.

To March in Line.

89. Being in line at a halt: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide (right or left)*, 3. **MARCH.**

The men step off, the guide marching straight to the front.

The instructor sees that the men preserve the alignment, and the intervals toward the side of the guide. The men yield to pressure from that side and resist pressure from the opposite direction; by slightly shortening or lengthening the step they gradually recover the alignment, and by slightly opening out or closing in they gradually recover the interval, if lost; while habitually keeping the head to the front, they may occasionally glance toward the side of the

guide to assure themselves of the alignment and interval, but the head is turned as little as possible for this purpose.

To change the guide: *Guide (left or right)*.

To March Backward.

90. Being at a halt: 1. *Backward*, 2. *Guide (right or left)*, 3. **MARCH**.

To March to the Rear.

91. Being in march: 1. *To the rear*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Guide (right or left)*.

To March by the Flank in Column of Files.

92. Being in line at the halt: 1. *Right (Left)*, 2. **FACE**, 3. *Forward*, 4. **MARCH**.

If marching: 1. *By the right (left) flank*, 2. **MARCH**.

At the command *march*, given as the right foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the left foot, then face to the right in marching and step off in the new direction with the right foot; the men cover in file and keep closed to facing distance.

93. To halt the squad: 1. *Squad*, 2. **HALT**; and, to face it to the front, 3. *Left (Right)*, 4. **FACE**.

Marching in column of files, to march in line: 1. *By the right (left) flank*, 2. **MARCH**.

To Change Direction in Column of Files.

94. Being in march: 1. *Column right (left)* or, 1. *Column half right (half left)*, 2. **MARCH**.

The leading man turns to the right, or half right, moving over a quarter or an eighth circle whose radius is about 18 inches; the other men follow the first and turn on the same ground.

If at a halt: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Column right (left)*; or, 2. *Column half right (half left)*, 3. **MARCH**.

The Oblique March.

95. For the instruction of recruits, the squad being correctly aligned, the instructor causes the squad to face half right or half left, points out to the men their relative positions, and explains that these are to be maintained in the oblique march.

THE SQUAD, DISMOUNTED.

96. Being in line: 1. *Right (Left) oblique*, 2. **MARCH**.

Each man steps off in a direction forty-five degrees to the right of his original front. He preserves his relative position, keeping his shoulders parallel to those of the man next on his right, and so regulates his steps as to make the ranks remain parallel to their original front.

At the command *halt*, the men halt faced to the front.

To resume the original direction: 1. *Forward*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Guide (right or left)*.

The men half face to the left in marching and then move straight to the front.

At *half step* or *mark time* while obliquing, the oblique march is resumed by the commands: 1. *Full step*, 2. **MARCH**.

97. In the oblique march, the guide is, without indication, always on the side toward which the oblique is made. On resuming the direct march in line, the guide is announced.

These rules are general.

98. The column of files obliques by the same commands and means.

To March in Double Time.

99. Being in line at a halt: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide (right or left)*, 3. *Double time*, 4. **MARCH**.

To Pass from Quick to Double Time and the Reverse.

100. 1. *Double time*, 2. **MARCH**.

To resume quick time: 1. *Quick time*, 2. **MARCH**.

TURNINGS.*To Turn on Fixed Pivot.*

101. 1. *Squad right (left)*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Squad*, 4. *HALT*; or, 3. *Full step*, 4. **MARCH**, 5. *Guide (right or left)*.

At the second command, the pivot man marks time, turning to the right in his place; the other front rank men, by twice obliquing to the right, place themselves abreast of the pivot and mark time. The fourth command is given when the last man arrives in his new position.

The turn on fixed pivot is used in all formations from line into column and the reverse.

To Turn on Moving Pivot.

102. Marching in line: 1. *Right (Left) turn*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Full step*, 4. **MARCH**, 5. *Guide (right or left)*.

At the second command, the pivot man, who is the guide during the movement, faces to the right in marching and takes the half step; the other front rank men oblique to the right until opposite their places in line, execute a second right oblique and take the half step on arriving abreast of the pivot man. All take the full step at the fourth command, which is given when the last man arrives in his new position.

The movement is executed from a halt in the same manner. At the second command the pivot man faces to the right, as in marching, and steps off at half step.

Right (left) half turn is executed in a similar manner. The pivot man makes a half change of direction to the right and the other men make quarter changes in obliquing.

The turn on moving pivot is used by subdivisions of a column in executing changes of direction.

The About.

103. 1. *Squad right (left) about*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Squad*, 4. **HALT**; or 3. *Full step*, 4. **MARCH**, 5. *Guide (right or left)*.

At the second command the squad twice executes *squad right*; the man on the marching flank moves at full step and without pause to his position; the others mark time in the midway position until the man on the marching flank is abreast of them, and then execute the second *squad right*,

The fourth command is given when the last man is in position.

MOVEMENTS BY TWOS.

104. A *two* consists of Nos. 1 and 2, or Nos. 3 and 4, of a squad.

Column of twos is *marched by the flank from line*, is *halted*, is *put in march*, *changes direction*, and is *marched to the rear* by the same commands and means as the column of squads, substituting *twos* for *squads* in the commands and explanations.

Being in Column of Squads, to Form Column of Twos.

105. 1. *By twos*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Guide right (left)*.

At the command *march*, Nos. 1 and 2 move forward in quick time, Nos. 3 and 4 mark time until disengaged, when they oblique to the right and follow Nos. 1 and 2 at a distance of thirty-six inches.

THE SQUAD, DISMOUNTED.

Marching in Column of Twos, to Form Column of Squads.

106. 1. Form squads, 2. MARCH, 3. Guide right (left).

At the command *march*, Nos. 1 and 2 take the half step, Nos. 3 and 4 oblique to the left until they uncover Nos. 1 and 2, when they move straight to the front. The squad having united, all take the full step.

If the column of twos be marched to the rear and the successive numbers inverted to re-form the squad: 1. *Form squad*, 2. *Right oblique*, 3. **MARCH**, 4. *Guide right (left)*. Nos. 3 and 4 take the half step, Nos. 1 and 2 oblique to the right, and complete the movement as described.

TO RALLY.

107. The rally, used when there is not time to form in normal order, should be made either on the line or in advance of it.

The corporal commands: **RALLY**.

The men run toward the noncommissioned officer and group themselves in single rank, in line, in circle, semicircle, or in such other formation as he directs, and then fix bayonet.

If the noncommissioned officer continues to advance, the men form in rear of him in single rank, as he directs, and follow him fixing bayonets.

The squad being rallied may advance or deploy; in deploying, the skirmishers return to the their former places and unfix bayonets.

THE ASSEMBLY.

108. Being deployed or rallied: 1. Assemble, 2. MARCH.

The men move toward the noncommissioned officer and form in their proper places.

If the noncommissioned officer continues to advance, the men move in double time, form, and follow him.

Assembling when faced or marching to the rear is not executed.

TO STACK AND TAKE ARMS.

109. Three pieces only are used to make a stack; pieces not so used are, in this connection, termed *loose pieces*. Pieces provided with stacking swivels are never stacked with the bayonet fixed.

Being in line at order arms: 1. **Stack**, 2. **ARMS**.

At the command *stack*, No. 3 steps back and covers No. 2; No. 2 raises his piece with the right hand, grasps it with the left at the upper band and rests the butt between his feet, barrel to the front, muzzle inclined slightly to the front and opposite the center of the interval on his right, the thumb and forefinger raising the stacking swivel; No. 3 then passes his piece, barrel to the rear, to No. 2, who grasps it between the bands with his right hand and throws the butt about twenty-six inches in advance of that of his own piece and opposite the right of the interval, the right hand slipping to the upper band, the thumb and forefinger raising the stacking swivel, which he engages with that of his own piece; No. 1 raises his piece with the right hand, carries it well forward, barrel to the front, the left hand, guiding the stacking swivel, engages the lower hook of the swivel of his own piece with the free hook of that of No. 3; he then turns the barrel outward into the angle formed by the other two pieces and holds the butt about four inches above the ground and six inches in front of the line of the toes.

At the command *arms*, No. 1 carries the butt of his piece up and to the front with a circular motion, so as to avoid injuring the sight, and lowers the butt to the ground, to the right of and against the toe of his right shoe.

The stacks made, the loose pieces are laid on them by No. 2.

When each man has finished handling pieces, he takes the position of the soldier. No. 3 then resumes his place.

The instructor may then rest or dismiss the squad, leaving the arms stacked.

On assembling, the men take their places in rear of the stacks.

1. *Take*, 2. *ARMS*.

At the command *take*, the loose pieces are returned by No. 2, who then grasps his own piece with the left hand, the piece of No. 3 with his right hand, grasping both between the bands; No. 1 grasps his piece in the same way with the right hand.

At the command *arms*, No. 1 disengages his own piece by raising the butt from the ground and then turning the piece to the right, detaching the piece from the stack; No. 2 disengages and detaches his piece by turning it to the left, and then passes the piece of No. 3 to him, and all resume the order.

Unless care is taken by No. 1 to carry the butt in the circular manner described there is danger that the front sight will be caught and bent by the rod bayonet of the piece of No. 2 on turning the piece to make or break the stack.

POSITIONS KNEELING AND LYING DOWN.

110. Being at order arms: **KNEEL.**

All half face to the right, carry the right toe about ten inches to the rear and ten inches to the left of the left heel; kneel on the right knee, bending the left, left toe slightly inclined to the right, right leg pointing directly to the right; weight of the body resting on right heel; place left forearm across left thigh, hand hanging naturally; the piece remains in the position of order arms, right hand grasping it above the lower band. *This is the position of order kneeling.*



Pl. 28, par. 110.

111. Being at the order kneeling: **RISE.**

Rise and take the position of order arms.

112. Being at the order kneeling: **LIE DOWN.**

Place the right knee against the left heel. (TWO) Draw back the left foot and place the knee on the ground; place the left hand well forward on the ground and lie flat on the belly, thus inclining the body about thirty-five degrees to the right; the piece is lowered at the same time with the right hand, toe resting on the ground, barrel up, muzzle off the ground, left hand at the balance, left elbow on the ground, right hand at the small of the stock opposite the neck. *This is the position lying down.*



Pl. 29, par. 112.

113. Being in the position lying down: **KNEEL.**

Place the left hand on the ground and raise the body on the knees; draw up and place the left foot by the side of the right knee; raise and place the piece in the position of the order kneeling. (TWO) Take the position of order kneeling.

114. Being at order arms: **LIE DOWN.**

Take the position of order kneeling, except that the right knee is placed against the left heel. (TWO) Draw back the left foot and place the knee on the ground; place the left hand well forward on the ground and lie flat on the belly, thus inclining the body about thirty-five degrees to the right; the piece is lowered at the same time with the right hand, toe resting on the ground, barrel up,

muzzle off the ground, left hand at the balance, left elbow on the ground, right hand at the small of the stock opposite the neck.

115. Being in the position lying down: *RISE.*

Place the left hand on the ground and raise the body on the knees; draw up and place the left foot by the side of the right knee, raise and place the piece in the position of the order kneeling. (*TWO*) Rise and take the position of order arms.

116. If unarmed, the movements kneeling, lying down, and rising are executed as with arms, except that in the position kneeling the right hand rests on the right thigh, and in moving to and from the lying position the right hand is placed on the ground; in the position lying down the forearms are against each other on the ground, left arm in front.



Pl. 30, Par. 116.

INSPECTION OF ARMS.

117. The instructor commands: 1. *Inspection*, 2. *ARMS*.

At the second command, cartridge boxes are opened, if worn. Each man as the inspector approaches him executes *port arms* and *open chamber*.

The inspector takes the piece, grasping it with his right hand just above the rearsight (the man dropping the hands by the sides), inspects it, and, with the hand and piece in the same position as in receiving it, hands it back to the man, who takes it with the left hand at the balance, executes *close chamber* and *order arms*.

As the inspector returns the piece, the next man executes *port arms* and *open chamber*, and so on through the squad.

Should the piece be inspected without handling, the man executes *close chamber* and *order arms* as soon as the inspector has passed the next man.

The inspection of arms is from right to left and the inspector examines the boxes as he passes in rear of the rank from left to right.

Each box is closed as soon as inspected.

The rifles and ammunition having been inspected, the inspector approaches the right of the squad; at his approach each of the men drops the muzzle of the rifle into the left hand, holding it opposite the center of the body, the muzzle between forefinger and thumb,

as in parade rest, and executes *inspection pistol* (see Par. 138); as he passes to the second, the first man returns pistol and resumes the order, and so on throughout.

LOADINGS AND FIRINGS.^a

General Rules.

118. The post of the instructor is three paces in rear of the squad, but in actual firing he places himself where he can best make himself heard and at the same time observe the effect of the fire. The objective should be in plain view and so designated as to be easily distinguished by all.

119. The commands for loading, aiming, and firing are the same in close and extended order and whether the squad is standing, kneeling, or lying down. In close order the command for kneeling or lying down precedes the command for firing.

After fire is opened upon any designated objective the designation of objective is omitted from commands until it is desired to fire upon another objective; companies are trained to continue their fire upon a designated objective until the designation is changed.

120. The recruits are first taught the motions of loading and firing without using cartridges; after a few lessons they should use dummy cartridges, and when well instructed the drill may close with a few rounds of blank cartridges.

121. Cartridges are not used unless the words *With dummy (blank or ball) cartridges* precede the command *LOAD*.

122. At the first preparatory command for firing, the squad being in line standing, pieces loaded or supposed to be so, the men take the position of load; the cartridge box, if worn, is slipped to the hip and opened; at the command indicating the distance, the sights are adjusted; the cartridge box is closed and replaced after executing *cease firing*.

123. The command or signal *cease firing* is always used to stop the firing, and may be given at any time after the preparatory command for firing, whether the firing has actually commenced or not.

124. The piece is always locked (turned to the "safe") after executing *cease firing*.

^a The education of the soldier in musketry is not treated of in these, but in *Firing Regulations for Small Arms*.

*To Load.***125. Being in line at order arms: 1. *Squad*, 2. *LOAD*.**

At the command *load*, each man makes a half face to the right and plants the right foot so that the heel is about six inches to the rear and two inches to the right of the left heel, the feet making with each other an angle of about seventy degrees; the men raise the piece with the right hand and drop it into the left at the balance, left thumb extended along the stock, muzzle at the height of the breast, turn the safety lock up and grasp the bolt handle with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand. (*TWO*) With the



Pl. 31, Par. 125.



Pl. 32, Par. 125.

right hand turn and draw the bolt back, take a loaded clip and insert the end in the clip slots, place the thumb on the powder space of the top cartridge, the fingers extending around the piece and tips resting on the magazine floor plate, force the cartridges into the magazine by pressing down with the thumb; without removing the clip, place palm of the hand against the back of the bolt handle and thrust the bolt home with a quick motion, turning down the handle; turn the safety lock to the "safe" and carry the hand to the small of the stock. *This position is designated for reference as that of load (standing).*

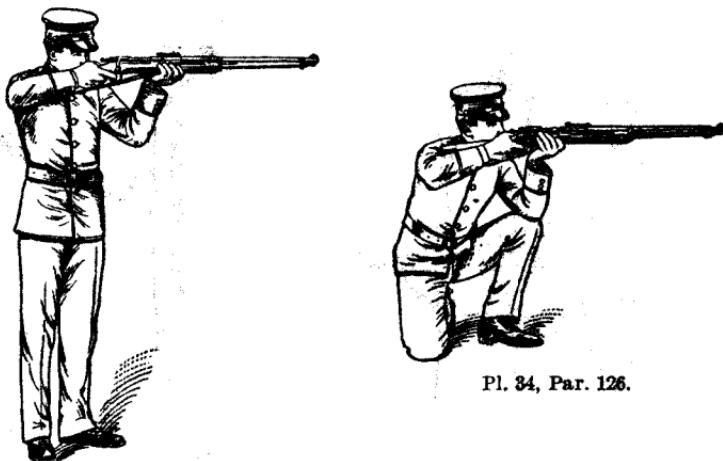
If kneeling, the position of the piece is similar, the left forearm resting on the left thigh.

If lying down, the left hand steadies and supports the piece at the balance, the toe of the butt resting on the ground, the muzzle off the ground.

To Fire by Volley.

126. The pieces being loaded and in any position: 1. *At (so many) yards*, 2. *At (such object)*, 3. *READY*, 4. *AIM*, 5. *Squad*, 6. *FIRE*.

At the first command, take the position of *load*, if not already there, and set the sight to the elevation designated; at the command



Pl. 33, Par. 126.

Pl. 34, Par. 126.



Pl. 35, Par. 126.

ready, turn the safety lock to the "ready;" at the command *aim*, raise the piece with both hands and support the butt firmly against the hollow of the right shoulder, right thumb inclined forward and

diagonally to the left across the stock, barrel horizontal, left elbow well under the piece, right elbow as high as the shoulder; incline the head slightly forward and a little to the right, cheek against the stock, left eye closed, right eye looking through the notch of the rear sight so as to perceive the top of the front sight and object aimed at, second joint of forefinger resting lightly against the front of the trigger, but not pressing it.

In aiming kneeling, the left elbow rests on the left knee, point of elbow in front of kneecap.

In aiming lying down, raise the piece with both hands; rest on both elbows and press the butt firmly against the right shoulder.

At the command *fire*, press the finger against the trigger; fire without deranging the aim, and without lowering or turning the piece.

127. To continue the firing: 1. LOAD, 2. AIM, 3. Squad, 4. FIRE.

Each command is executed as previously explained except *load*, which is executed by lowering the piece from the shoulder, drawing back and thrusting home the bolt with the right hand, leaving the safety lock at the "ready."

Should the magazine become exhausted, *load* is executed with a new clip.

To Fire at Will.

128. 1. Fire at will, 2. At (so many) yards, 3. At (such object), 4. COMMENCE FIRING.

At the command *commence firing*, each man, independently of the others, comes to the *ready*, takes careful aim at the object, fires, loads, and continues the fire, aiming deliberately and conducting his fire with all the care required on the rifle range.

Fire at will having been interrupted by the command *cease firing*, may be resumed at the same range and objective by the command: **COMMENCE FIRING.**

To Fire with Counted Cartridges.

129. 1. Fire three (or other number) rounds, 2. At (so many) yards, 3. At (such object), 4. COMMENCE FIRING.

Executed as in the preceding paragraph, with the exception that on completion of the prescribed number of rounds each soldier executes *cease firing*.

Other rounds may be fired at the same range and objective by the command: **1. Fire two (or other number) rounds, 2. COMMENCE FIRING.**

Rapid Fire.

130. This fire is used only when preparing for or resisting a charge. 1. *Rapid fire*, 2. **COMMENCE FIRING**.

The bayonets are fixed, the sights are set point blank, and the firing is executed as rapidly as consistent with effective aiming.

Owing to heat caused by continued firing, the barrel of the piece and metal parts in front of the chamber soon become too hot for handling; care should then be exercised to confine handling to the wooden parts and the metal parts in rear of the chamber.

131. CEASE FIRING.

The firing stops; pieces not already there are brought to the position of load, those not loaded are loaded, and all pieces locked.

This is intended to interrupt the firing, for the purpose of steady-ing the men, to change to another method of firing, or to retain the pieces loaded.

Having executed *cease firing*; 1. *Order*, 2. **ARMS**.

*To Unload.***132. Being in any position: UNLOAD.**

All take the position of load, turn the safety lock up and alter-nately open and close the chamber until all the cartridges are ejected. After the last cartridge is ejected the chamber is closed by first thrusting the bolt slightly forward to free it from the stud holding it in place when the chamber is open, pressing the "fol-lower" down and back to engage it under the bolt and then thrust-ing the bolt home; the piece is locked.

The cartridges are then picked up, cleaned, and returned to the box or belt, and the piece brought to the order.

133. The rifle can be used as a single loader by turning the magazine "off." The magazine can be filled in whole or in part while "off" by pressing cartridges singly down and back until they are properly in place. The use of the rifle as a single loader is, however, to be regarded as exceptional.

The magazine when "on" can be filled in whole or in part with-out the use of the clip by pressing the cartridges down singly until held in place.

MANUAL OF THE PISTOL.

134. The instruction under this head is first given on foot.

When a lanyard is used, one end is attached to the butt of the pistol; the other end forms a sliding loop, which is passed over the head and drawn snug against the right armpit. The lanyard should

then be of just such length that the arm can be extended without constraint.

135. The pistol being in the holster, to raise pistol: 1. *Raise*, 2. **PISTOL**.

At the command *raise*, unbutton the holster flap with the right hand and grasp the stock, back of the hand to the body.

At the command *pistol*, draw the pistol from the holster, reverse it, muzzle up, the hand holding the stock with the thumb and last three fingers; the little finger may be placed under the butt; forefinger outside of the guard; guard to the front; barrel nearly vertical; hand as high as the neck and six inches to the right and front of the right shoulder. *This is the position of raise pistol.*

When dismounted, carry the right foot about twenty inches to the right and place the left hand in the position of the bridle hand.

136. Being mounted and at the position raise pistol: 1. *Lower*, 2. **PISTOL**.

At the command *pistol*, lower the pistol without changing the grasp, and rest the hand and pistol on the right thigh, back of hand up, muzzle in front of right knee.

When dismounted, lower the pistol without changing the grasp of the hand, arm by the side and nearly extended, back of the hand to the right; barrel inclined to the front and downward.

137. Being at raise or lower pistol: 1. *Return*, 2. **PISTOL**.

At the command *pistol*, insert the pistol in the holster, back of the hand to the body, button the flap and drop the hand by the side.

If dismounted, bring the right foot by the side of the left and drop the left hand by the side.

If the holster is so constructed that the butt is to the rear, *raise* and *return* pistol are executed as in paragraphs 135 and 137, except that the back of the hand is to the right and the pistol is not reversed.

138. 1. *Inspection*, 2. **PISTOL**.

At the command *pistol*, execute *raise pistol*, except that the pistol is held about six inches in front of the center of the body, barrel up, pointing to the left front and upward at an angle of about forty-five degrees, wrist straight and as high as the breast.

The instructor passes along the rank and examines the pistols. To inspect the pistol minutely, he takes it in his hands, and then returns it to the man, who grasps it at the stock and resumes *inspection pistol*; each man returns pistol as the inspector passes to the next. If the pistols are not inspected they are returned by the commands: 1. *Return*, 2. **PISTOL**.

When dismounted the left hand and right foot remain in place.

139. LOAD.

Being at a *raise* or *lower* pistol, place the pistol at the cylinder in the left hand, latch up, barrel inclined to the left front and downward at an angle of about thirty degrees; draw back the latch with the right thumb, push the cylinder out with the second finger of the left hand, and, if necessary, eject the empty shells by pressing the ejector with the left thumb, right hand steadyng the pistol at the stock; take a cartridge from the belt or box, insert it in the chamber, press it home with the right thumb, and so on for each chamber to be loaded; close the cylinder with the left thumb and *raise pistol*.

FIRINGS.

140. For single action.—Being at a *raise* or *lower* pistol: 1. *To the front* (or *right oblique*, etc.); or, 1. *At* (such an object), 2. *Squad*, 3. *READY*.

At the command *ready*, cock the pistol with the right thumb and direct the eyes to the front or toward the objective.

141. 1. Squad, 2. FIRE.

At the command *fire*, thrust and point the pistol toward the objective, arm nearly or quite extended, keeping the eyes on the object and fire; resume the *raise* or *lower* pistol according to the position before firing.

To continue the firing in the same direction, or at the same objective: 1. *Squad*, 2. *Ready*, 3. *Squad*, 4. **FIRE**.

142. For double action.—Being at *raise* or *lower* pistol: 1. *To the front* (*right oblique*, etc.), 2. *Squad*, 3. **FIRE**; or, 1. *At* (such an object), 2. *Squad*, 3. **FIRE**.

Executed as in par. 141, except at the command *fire*, the pistol is cocked by pressing steadily on the trigger.

143. An almost imperceptible pause may be allowed between the thrusting and firing in which to correctly point the pistol. Deliberate aiming, however, should not be encouraged. After firing without cartridges, pause an instant to see if the pistol is correctly pointed, to get the personal error.

The instructor must take into account individual peculiarities in order to secure the best results in firing; in such cases departure from the text is permissible.

When mounted, lean slightly forward, bearing on the stirrups; in firing to the front, lean well to the right and slightly forward, to avoid burning or frightening the horse.

144. In a similar manner the men will be instructed to fire to the left, right, right oblique, left oblique, right rear, left rear, and rear. When firing to the left, the pistol hand will be about opposite the left shoulder; when firing to the rear or right rear, the shoulders are turned about forty-five degrees to the right; when firing to the left and left rear, the shoulders are turned about forty-five degrees to the left.

Instruction may be given with the pistol in the left hand.

145. The recruits are first taught the motions of loading and firing without using cartridges. Loading and pointing practice shall be given mounted, at all gaits.

146. No cartridges will be used, except when indicated in the first command, thus: 1. *With* (so many) *dummy* (*blank* or *ball*) *cartridges*, 2. *LOAD*.

To Fire at Will.

147. 1. *Fire at will*, 2. *To the front*, etc., or, 2. *At* (such an object), 3. *COMMENCE FIRING*, 4. *CEASE FIRING*.

The man fires as rapidly as is consistent with careful pointing at each shot. The raise or lower pistol is resumed after each shot.

At the command *cease firing*, the firing will stop, and the men resume the *raise* or *lower* pistol.

148. The practice will be conducted on the principles explained in the Small-Arms Firing Regulations.

THE COMPANY, DISMOUNTED.

149. The company is divided into two, three, or four platoons, the division falling between squads; two or more squads form a platoon.

When the company consists of an odd number of squads, the right platoon is the stronger; when less than four squads are present, the division into platoons is omitted.

At the formation of the company the platoons and the squads are numbered consecutively from right to left; these designations are permanent and do not change when, by any movement, the right becomes the left of the line, or the head becomes the rear of the column.

For convenience in giving commands and for reference, the additional designations *right, right center, left center, left, leading, rear*, when in line, *right, center, left, leading, center, rear*, when in column, are applied to platoons; *right, center, left, leading, rear*, when in line, *right, left, leading, rear*, apply to the actual right or left, head or rear, in whatever direction the company is facing.

Posts of Officers, Noncommissioned Officers, and Musicians in line.

150. The captain is three paces in front of the center of the company.

The senior lieutenant is chief of the right platoon and is two paces in rear of its center.

The lieutenant second in rank is chief of the left platoon and is two paces in rear of its center.

When there are other lieutenants, they are posted two paces in rear of and in command of, according to rank, right center and left center platoons, respectively.

The first sergeant is two paces in rear of the second file from the right of the first platoon.

The acting quartermaster sergeant is posted according to his rank as a sergeant.

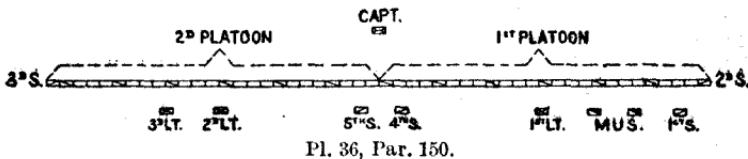
The second ranking sergeant is on the right of the right platoon; he is the right guide of this platoon and also of the company.

The third ranking sergeant is on the left of the left platoon; he is the left guide of this platoon and also of the company.

The fourth ranking sergeant is two paces in rear of the second file from the left of the right platoon; he is the left guide of the right platoon.

The fifth ranking sergeant is two paces in rear of the second file from the right of the left platoon; he is the right guide of the left platoon.

Similarly the next ranking sergeants are posted as guides of the remaining platoon or platoons.



If other sergeants or the cooks are present, they are placed in the rank or in the line of file closers.

The musicians, when not united in the battalion, are in the line of file closers, on the right of the commander of the right platoon, and conform to the movements of the file closers. On the march, when required to play, they march at the head of the column.

Absent officers and noncommissioned officers are generally replaced by the next in rank.

Instruction of Officers and Noncommissioned Officers.

151. The captain is held responsible for the theoretical and practical instruction of his officers and noncommissioned officers. When instruction is not otherwise provided for by Army Regulations and General Orders, he requires the officers to study and recite these regulations so they can explain thoroughly every movement; the noncommissioned officers, whose movements up to and including the company and the duties of guides in the battalion.

The captain requires the lieutenants to act as instructors at drill sufficiently often to assure them opportunity to attain proficiency in command of a company.

He also requires the sergeants to act occasionally as platoon commanders, and, if time admits, he may require the sergeants to drill the company under his immediate supervision, noncommissioned officers acting as platoon commanders.

To Size the Company.

152. The first sergeant arranges the men facing to the front according to height, the tallest on the right, and the noncommissioned officers as given in paragraph 78.

The first sergeant then commands: 1. **COUNT OFF.** The squads successively count off as in "The Squad, dismounted."

If the squad on the left consists of less than four men, they are placed in the line of file closers.

The guides take their posts.

The company is then divided into platoons, which, with squads, are given their proper designations.

The company being sized, the squads habitually form in the same order.

To Form the Company.

153. In all formations the men fall in at attention; at the order if under arms.

At each alignment the captain, before giving his commands, places himself in prolongation of the line, two paces from and facing the flank toward which the dress is made.

This rule applies to all chiefs of subdivisions in column.

In column, whenever a subdivision is dressed, its chief, after commanding *front*, takes his post.

Manual of Arms, etc.

155. The company executes the *halt, rests, facings, setting-up exercises, steps, marchings, manual of arms, loadings and firings, takes intervals and distances, assembles, resumes attention, stacks, and takes arms*, as explained in The Soldier and The Squad, dismounted, substituting in commands, *company for squad*.

The same rule applies to platoons, detachments, details, etc., substituting their designation for *squad* in the commands.

In taking *intervals* and *distances*, unless otherwise directed, the right and left guides, at the first command, place themselves in the line of file closers, and, with them, take a distance of four paces from the rear of the rank. In taking intervals, at the command *march*, the file closers face to the flank and step off with the files nearest them.

In *assembling*, the guides and file closers resume their positions in line.

156. In the different firings, at the first command for loading or firing, the captain places himself three paces in rear of the file closers, opposite the center of the company. After the command cease firing, the captain returns to his post in line.

Enlisted men in the line of file closers do not execute the loadings or firings.

At the sounding of the *assembly*, the first sergeant takes his position six paces in front of where the center of the company is to be, and, facing it, makes the signal for assembly, or commands: **FALL IN.**

The second ranking sergeant places himself, facing to the front, where the right of the company is to rest, and at such a point that the center of the company will be six paces from and opposite the first sergeant; the squads form, facing to the front, in their proper places on the left of the second ranking sergeant, the other guides and file closers then take their posts.

The first sergeant then brings the company to the right shoulder, retains the order himself, and calls the roll; each man, as his name is called, answers *Here* and comes to the order. The first sergeant brings his piece to the right shoulder, causes the company to count off, forms the left squad, and if the company is large enough, divides it into platoons.

The first sergeant then bring his piece to the right shoulder, commands: 1. *Port*, 2. **ARMS**, 3. *Open*, 4. **CHAMBER**, 5. *Close*, 6. **CHAMBER**, 7. *Order*, 8. **ARMS**, faces about, salutes the captain, reports: *Sir, all present or accounted for*; or, the names of the unauthorized absentees, and without command takes his post, passing around the right flank.

The captain places himself twelve paces in front of the center of and facing the company, in time to receive the report of the first sergeant, whose salute he returns, and then draws saber.

The lieutenants take their posts and draw saber when the first sergeant has reported.

Alignments.

154. The alignments are executed as prescribed in "The Squad, dismounted," the guide being established instead of the base file. The first two or three files are accurately aligned as quickly as possible, to afford a base for the remainder of the company.

Guides and enlisted men in the line of file closers execute the manual of arms during the drill, unless specially excused, when they remain at the order. During ceremonies they execute all movements.

A noncommissioned officer as guide, or in command of a company, subdivision, or detachment, carries his piece as the men do.

These rules are general.

To Dismiss the Company.

157. Being in line at a halt, the captain directs the first sergeant: *Dismiss the company*, and returns his salute. The officers fall out; the first sergeant, at the right shoulder, salutes, steps three paces to the front and two paces to the right of the company, faces to the left, and commands: 1. *Port*, 2. **ARMS**, 3. *Open*, 4. **CHAMBER**, 5. *Close*, 6. **CHAMBER**, 7. **DISMISSED**.

Marching in Line, to Effect a Slight Change of Direction.

158. The captain commands: *Incline to the right (left).*

The guide gradually advances the left shoulder and marches in the new direction; all the files advance the left shoulder and conform to the movements of guide, lengthening or shortening the step, according as the change is toward the side of the guide or the side opposite.

To Turn on Fixed Pivot.

159. Being in line at a halt: 1. *Company right (left)*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Company*, 4. **HALT**; or 3. *Full step*, 4. **MARCH**, 5. *Guide (right or left)*.

At the second command, the right guide stands fast; the man on the right marks time, turning to the right in his place; the other men by twice obliquing to the right place themselves successively abreast of the pivot and mark time.

At the third command, the right guide places himself on the right of the rank.

The fourth command is given when the last man arrives in his new position; the command *halt* may be given at any time after the movement begins, only those halt who are in the new position.

All align themselves to the right without command.

Being in march, the movement is executed by the same commands and in the same manner; the right guide halts and stands fast at the second command.

160. In the turnings the guide on the pivot flank executes the manœuvres and carries his piece in the same position as the men in ranks.

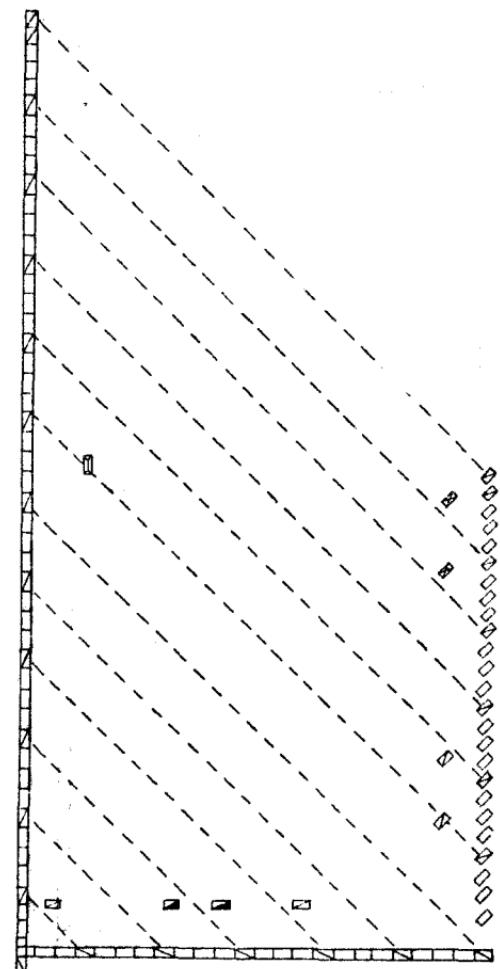
This rule is general.

To Turn on Moving Pivot.

161. Marching in line: 1. *Right (Left) turn,*

2. *MARCH*, 3. *Full step*, 4. *MARCH*, 5. *Guide (right or left)*.

Pl. 37, Par. 159.



At the second command, the right guide faces to the right in marching and takes the half step. The other men oblique to the right until opposite their places in line, execute a second right oblique, and take the half step when abreast of the right guide. All take the full step at the fourth command, which is given when the last man arrives in his new position.

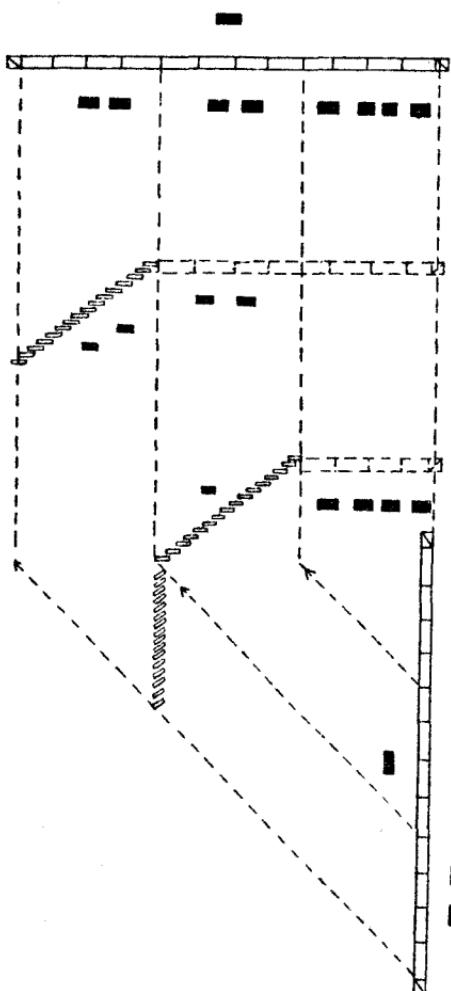
Being at a halt, the movement is executed by the same commands and in the same manner. At the second command, the right guide faces to the right, as in marching, and steps off at a half step.

Pl. 38, Par. 161.

Right (Left) half turn is executed in a similar manner. The right guide makes a half change of direction to the right and the other men make quarter changes in obliquing.

162. The turns on fixed and moving pivots are executed by a platoon, detachment, etc., in the same manner as by a company,

substituting in the command their designation for *company*.



Being in Line, to Form or March in Column of Squads to the Right or Left.

163. 1. *Squads right (left)*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Company*, 4. **HALT**; or, 3. *Full step*, 4. **MARCH**.

Each squad executes the right turn on fixed pivot.

The right and left guides place themselves 40 inches in front and rear, respectively, of the left file of the leading and rear squads. The file closers close to two paces from the flank of column, face to the right, and maintain their relative positions.

164. When necessary, column of twos may be marched from line to the right or left by the commands: 1. *Twos right (left)*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Full step*, 4. **MARCH**.

Executed according to the principles of the preceding paragraph. This movement is not executed in double time.

165. The captain, in column of squads, twos, and files, is by the side of the leading guide on the flank opposite the file closers.

The leading and rear guides, in column of squads and twos, are, respectively, in front of the leading file, and in rear of the rear file, on the side opposite the file closers.

Privates and musicians, when in the line of file closers, conform to the movements prescribed for the latter.

In all changes by squads from line into column, column into line, or from column of squads to twos, files, or the reverse, and in all turns about by squads, either in line or column, the guides and file closers take their proper places in the most convenient way as soon as practicable after the command *march*.

In column of squads or twos, the dress is toward the side of the guide.

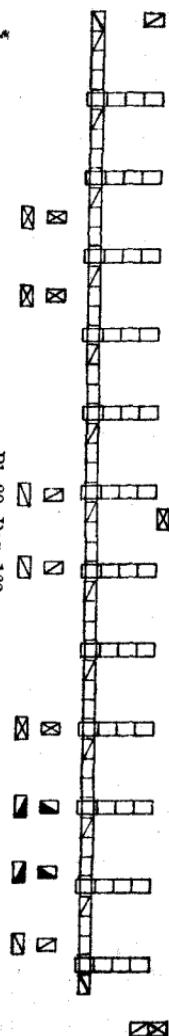
These rules are general.

Marching in Column of Squads, to Change Direction.

166. 1. *Column right (left)*, 2. **MARCH**.

The leading squad executes right turn on moving pivot and takes the full step, without com-

Pl. 39, Par. 163.



mand, when the man on the marching flank is abreast of the pivot. The other squads, without shortening the step, march squarely up to the turning point, execute the right turn on moving pivot on the same ground and in the same manner as the leading squad. The guides and file closers conform to the movement.

Column half right (left) is similarly executed, each squad making a right half turn on moving pivot.

To Put the Column of Squads in March, and Change Direction at the Same Time.

167. 1. *Forward*, 2. *Column right (left)*; or, 2. *Column half right (left)*, 3. *MARCH*.

Executed as in the preceding paragraph; the pivot of the leading squad faces to the right as in marching and steps off.

Being in Line, to Form Column of Squads and Change Direction.

168. 1. *Squads right (left)*, 2. *MARCH*, 3. *Full step, column (right, half right, left or half left)*, 4. *MARCH*.

Execute squads right, and then change direction.

Being in Column of Squads, to Change the File Closers from One Flank to the Other.

169. 1. *File closers on the left (right) flank*, 2. *MARCH*.

At the first command the file closers close in to the flank of the column, and at the command *march*, dart through the column. The captain and guides change to their proper positions.

To Oblique in Column of Squads, and to Resume the Direct March.

170. 1. *Right (Left) oblique*, 2. *MARCH*.

Executed as in "The Squad, dismounted."

The leading guide is the guide of the column when the oblique is toward his flank; when the oblique is toward the opposite flank, the guide of the leading squad is the guide of the column.

To resume the direct march: 1. *Forward*, 2. *MARCH*.

To Face or March the Column of Squads to the Rear.

171. 1. *Squads right (left) about*, 2. *MARCH*, 3. *Company*, 4. *HALT*; or, 3. *Full step*, 4. *MARCH*.

Each squad executes the about; the file closers face about and take their normal positions in column.

To Form Line from Column of Squads.

172. To the right or left:
 1. *Squads right (left)*, 2. **MARCH**,
 3. **Company**, 4. **HALT**; or, 3. **Full step**, 4. **MARCH**, 5. **Guide (right or left)**.

At the second command each squad executes the turn on fixed pivot.

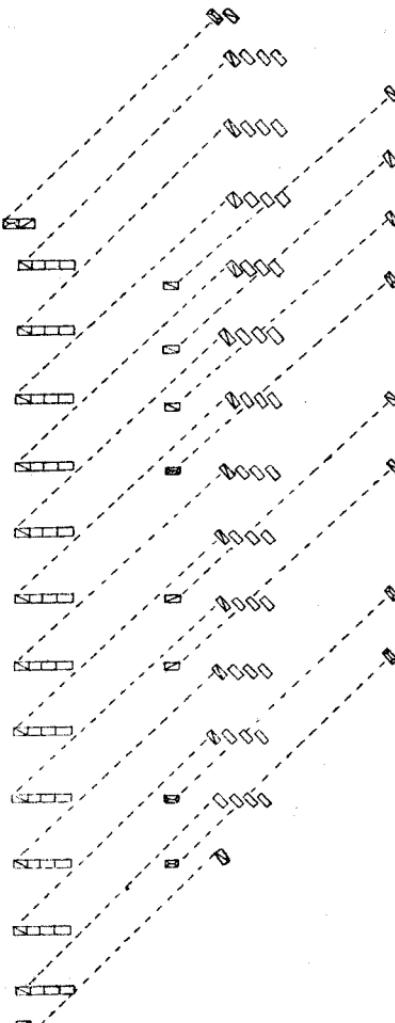
If the line be formed toward the side of the file closers, they close in to the flank of the column at the first command, and at the second command dart through the column.

173. On right or left: 1. *On right (left) into line*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. **Company**, 4. **HALT**, 5. **FRONT**. (Pl. 41.)

At the command *march* the leading squad executes right turn on moving pivot, each squad takes the full step, without command, when the man on the marching flank is abreast of the pivot; the leading guide places himself on the right of the squad.

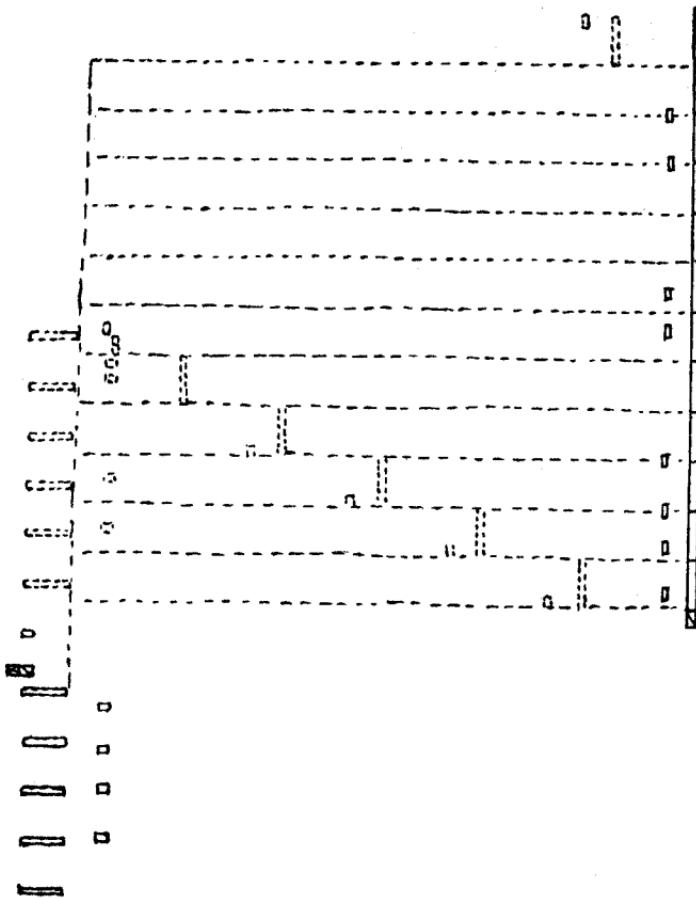
Each of the other squads moves forward until opposite its place in the new line, when it changes direction as explained for the leading squad; the rear guide takes his place on the left when the rear squad arrives on the line.

At the command *halt* given when the leading squad has advanced company distance in the new direction, it halts and



Pl. 40, Par. 170.

dresses to the right; the other squads successively halt and dress upon arriving in line.



Pl. 41, Par. 173.

The command *front* is given when all are aligned.

If the movement is executed toward the side opposite the file closers, each follows the squad nearest him, passing in front of the following squad.

174. To the front: 1. *Right (Left) front into line*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. **Company**, 4. **HALT**, 5. **FRONT**. (Pl. 42.)

At the command *march* the leading squad moves to the front, dressing to the left; the guide in front places himself on its left; the other squads oblique to the right until opposite their places in line, when each marches to the front.

At the command *halt*, given when the leading squad has advanced company distance, it halts and dresses to the left. The other squads halt and dress to the left upon arriving in line; the rear guide takes his place on the right when the rear squad arrives on the line.

The command *front* is given when all are aligned.

If the movement is toward the side of the file closers, they dart through the column as the oblique commences.

If marching in double time, or in quick time, and the command be *double time*, or being at a halt and the command be *double time*, the captain commands: *Guide left*, immediately after the command *march*; the leading squad moves to the front in quick time; the other squads move in double time, each taking the quick time and dressing to the left upon arriving in line.

175. In movements where it is prescribed that the leading squad or subdivision moves company distance to the front or flank and halts, it may be halted at a less distance.

This rule is general.

Being in Line, to Face or March to the Rear.

176. 1. *Squads right (left) about*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. **Company**, 4. **HALT**; or, 3. **Full step**, 4. **MARCH**, 5. *Guide (right or left)*.

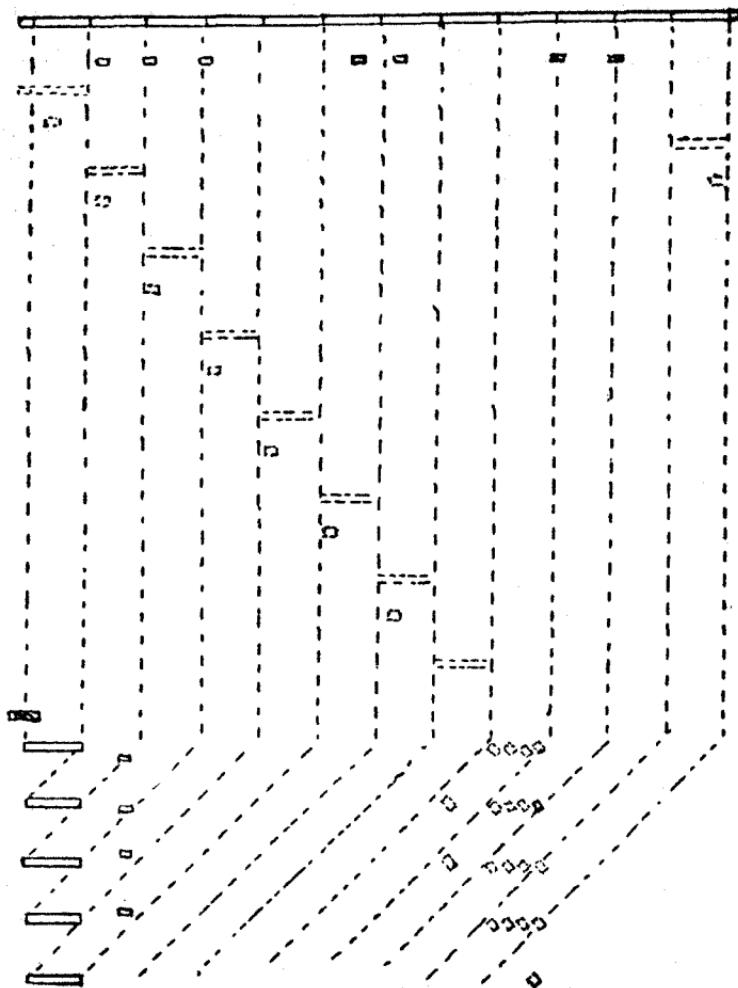
Each squad executes the about; the file closers dart through the nearest intervals.

In facing the line to the rear, as in forming line to the right or left from column of squads, if the squads turn accurately, no dressing is needed.

177. The company at a halt may be moved a few paces to the rear by the commands: 1. *About*, 2. **FACE**, 3. *Forward*, 4. *Guide (right or left)*, 5. **MARCH**.

The file closers, on facing about, maintain their relative positions.

No other movement is executed until the line is faced to the original front.



Pl. 42, Par. 174

Being in Column of Squads, to Form Column of Twos.

178. This movement is always executed toward the file closers. 1. *Right (Left) by twos*, 2. **MARCH**.

Executed by each squad. The guides take facing distance in front and rear of the column.

Being in Column of Squads, to Form Column of Files.

179. 1. *Right (Left) by file*, 2. **MARCH**.

At the command *march*, all files, except the right one of the leading squad, mark time. The other files of the leading squad when disengaged successively oblique to the right in full step and follow the preceding file at facing distance.

When the left file of the leading squad is about to oblique, the right file of the next squad moves to the front, and so on to the rear of the column, the men keeping closed as nearly as possible to facing distance; the guides take the same distance.

Column of files from column of twos is similarly executed.

180. A column of files or twos changes direction, is halted, and put in march by the same commands and means as a column of squads; a column of files changes direction by each man making the change on the same ground as the leading man, all maintaining the full step.

The march in column of twos or files is always in quick time.

181. A column of squads, twos, or files, at a halt, may be faced to the rear, or flank, and marched a short distance. No other movement is executed until the column is faced to the original front. The officers and file closers face with the column and maintain their relative positions.

Being in Column of Twos, or Files, to Form Column of Squads.

182. This movement is always executed away from the file closers. 1. *Squads*, 2. *Left (Right) front into line*, 3. **MARCH**, 4. *Full step*, 5. **MARCH**.

Executed by each squad.

The guides take distance of forty inches in front and rear of the column.

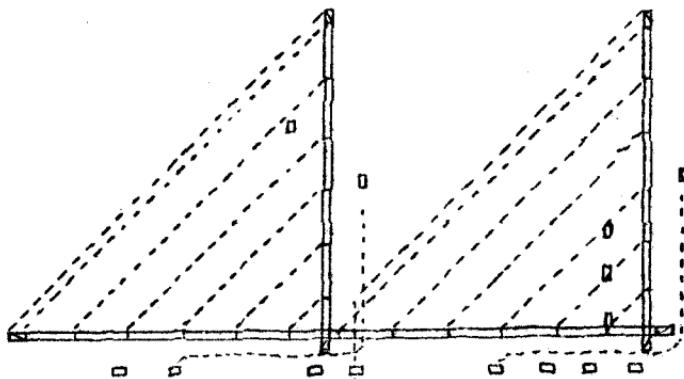
When in column of files, the leading squads executes the movement as in "The Squad Dismounted;" the squads in rear successively form as explained for the leading one, the leading file of each taking the half step at forty inches from the squad next in front; at the fifth command, all resume the full step.

Column of twos is formed from column of files on the same principles, substituting *twos* for *squads* in the commands.

MOVEMENTS BY PLATOONS.

183. The company having been formed, the right may become the left; the flanks, the center; and the reverse.

Whenever the flanks become the center, the second and third ranking sergeants take the posts in the line of file closers prescribed respectively for the fifth and fourth ranking sergeants, each with his own platoon; the fourth and fifth ranking sergeants take the posts prescribed respectively for the third and second ranking sergeants. The first sergeant always remains with the right platoon; when in line, in rear of the second file from the outer flank, taking the corresponding position when the platoons unite in column of squads.



Pl. 43, Par. 185.

184. In movements by platoons, each chief repeats such preparatory commands as are to be immediately executed by his platoon; the men execute the commands *march*, and *halt*, if applying to their platoons, when given by the captain.

Each chief gives the commands prescribed for him so as to insure the execution of the movements by his platoon at the proper time.

These rules are general.

Being in Line, to Form or March in Column of Platoons.

185. To the right or left: 1. *Platoons right (left)*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. **Company**, 4. **HALT**; or, 3. **Full step**, 4. **MARCH**, 5. **Guide (right or left)**.

Executed by each platoon; the right file of each platoon is the pivot. The left guide of the right platoon places himself on the left of his platoon as soon as practicable.

At the first command, each chief of platoon cautions: *Platoon right*; and the second command, takes his post two paces in front of the center of his platoon, passing around its right flank.

At the third command, the right guide of each platoon places himself on the right of the pivot man of his platoon.

186. The guides of the platoons preserve the trace, step, and a distance equal to the front of their respective platoons.

In column of platoons, the captain is three paces in front of the chief of the leading platoon.

These rules are general.

187. The column of platoons is put in *march, halted, obliques* and resumes the *direct march* by the same commands as a company in line.

Marching in Column of Platoons, to Change Direction.

188. 1. *Column right (left)*, 2. **MARCH**.

At the first command, the chief of the leading platoon commands: *Right turn*.

At the command *march*, the leading platoon turns to the right on moving pivot; its chief commands: 1. *Full step*, 2. **MARCH**, on completion of the turn.

The other platoons march squarely up to the turning point and change direction by command of their respective chiefs.

Column half right (left) is similarly executed; each chief gives the preparatory command: *Right (Left) half turn*.

To Put the Column of Platoons in March and Change Direction at the Same Time.

189. 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide right (left)*, 3. *Column right (left)*; or, 3. *Column half right (left)*, 4. **MARCH**.

At the third command, the chief of the leading platoon commands: *Right (Right half) turn*.

The movement is executed as in the preceding paragraph.

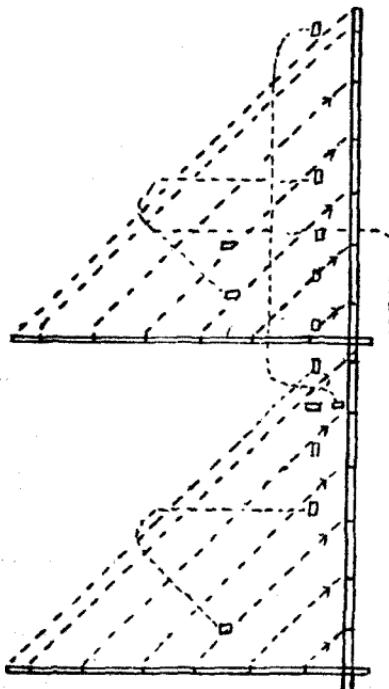
190. In changing direction in column of subdivisions, each chief, on the completion of the movement by his subdivision, announces the guide on the side it was previous to the turn.

This rule is general.

Being in Column of Platoons, to Face or March to the Rear.

191. 1. *Squads right (left) about*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. **Company**, 4. **HALT**; or, 3. **Full step**, 4. **MARCH**, 5. *Guide (right or left)*.

Each squad executes the about. If one platoon be smaller than the other, the guide of the rear platoon regains the trace and distance on the march.



Pl. 44, Par. 192.

To Form Line From Column of Platoons.

192. To the right or left: 1. *Platoons right (left)*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. **Company**, 4. **HALT**; or, 3. **Full step**, 4. **MARCH**, 5. *Guide (right or left)*.

Each platoon executes right turn on fixed pivot.

At the second command, each chief of platoon takes his post in rear of his platoon, passing around its left flank.

Before forming line to the right or left, the captain requires the guides of the rear platoons on the flank toward which the movement is to be executed to cover; if marching, he announces the guide on that flank, if not already there.

193. On right or left: 1. *On right (left) into line*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. **Company**, 4. **HALT**, 5. **FRONT**.

The chief of the leading platoon commands: *Right turn*. The leading platoon turns to the right on moving pivot.

The command *halt* is given

when the leading platoon has advanced company distance in the new direction; its chief commands: *Right dress*, and passes around the right flank to his post.

The rear platoons march straight to the front, change direction by command of their chiefs when opposite the right of their place

in line, and, when the right file of each platoon has arrived on the line, the platoon is halted by its chief, who also commands: *Right dress*, and passes around the left flank to his post.

The captain verifies the alignment and commands: *FRONT*.

Being in Column of Platoons, to March by the Flank.

194. 1. *Squads right (left)*. 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Full step*, 4. **MARCH**, 5. *Guide (right or left)*.

Each platoon marches in column of squads to the right. Each chief of platoon takes post on the left of his leading guide. The leading guide of the platoon on the designated flank is the guide of the company. The leading guides of the other platoons march abreast of him and preserve the interval necessary to form front into line.

The post of the captain is three paces in front of the line of leading guides and opposite the center of the interval between the platoons.

To Form or March Again in Column of Platoons.

195. 1. *Squads right (left)*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Company*, 4. **HALT**; or, 3. *Full step*, 4. **MARCH**, 5. *Guide (right or left)*.

Being in Line of Platoons in Column of Squads, to Form Line to the Front.

196. 1. *Platoons*, 2. *Right (Left) front into line*, 3. **MARCH**, 4. *Company*, 5. **HALT**, 6. **FRONT**.

Each platoon forms right front into line. Each chief of platoon takes post in rear of his platoon, passing around its left flank.

The command *halt* is given when the leading squads have advanced company distance.

If the movement is executed in double time, the captain commands: *Guide left (right)*, after the command *march*.

Being in Column of Squads, to Form Column of Platoons.

197. 1. *Platoons*, 2. *Right (Left) front into line*, 3. **MARCH**, 4. *Company*, 5. **HALT**.

At the second command, each chief of platoon places himself near the head of his platoon.

At the command *march*, each platoon forms right front into line.

The command *halt* is given when the leading squad has advanced company distance; each chief of platoon verifies the alignment of his platoon, commands: *FRONT*, and takes his post.

If marching in double time, or in quick time, and the command be *double time*, or being at a halt and the command be *double time*, the captain commands: *Guide left (right)*, after the command *march*.

Being in Column of Squads, to March in Line of Platoons in Column of Squads to the Right or Left.

198. 1. *Platoons*, 2. *Forward, column right (left)*, 3. **MARCH**, 4. *Guide (right or left)*.

Each platoon changes direction to the right; each chief of platoon takes his post by the side of his leading guide.

If marching, the command *forward* is omitted.

Being in Column of Squads, to March the Platoons Successively to the Right or Left in Column.

199. 1. *Column of platoons*, 2. *First platoon, squads right (left)*, 3. **MARCH**, 4. *Guide (right or left)*.

The leading platoon executes squads right and moves forward at the command of its chief.

The other platoons move forward in column of squads and successively march in line to the right on the same ground as the leading platoon.

At the command *march*, given by each platoon chief, the guides of that platoon will take their places.

Being in Column of Platoons, to March in Column of Squads to the Front.

200. 1. *Squads right (left)*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Full step, platoons column left (right)*, 4. **MARCH**.

ROUTE STEP.

201. The column of squads is the habitual column of route.

Marching in quick time: 1. *Route step*, 2. **MARCH**.

The officers carry their sabers at will or in the scabbard; the men carry their pieces at will, keeping the muzzles elevated; they are not required to preserve silence nor keep the step. The ranks cover and preserve their distance,

If from a halt: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Route step*, 3. **MARCH**.

To resume the march at attention: 1. *Company*, 2. **ATTENTION**.

At the command *attention*, the pieces are brought to the right shoulder and the cadenced step in quick time is resumed.

The company in line or column of platoons may march in route step.

The company in route step changes direction by the same commands as in march at attention.

If halted when in route step, the men come to the *rest*.

202. To march at ease: 1. *At ease*, 2. **MARCH**.

The company marches as in route step, except that silence is preserved.

To resume the march at attention: 1. *Company*, 2. **ATTENTION**.

If halted when at ease, the men remain *at ease*.

A company may march *at ease* from *route step*, and the reverse.

THE BATTALION, DISMOUNTED.

When two or more companies of the Signal Corps serve together, they may be formed in the order of a battalion for the purpose of parade, muster, inspection, and for other ceremonies.

203. Captains repeat such preparatory commands as are to be immediately executed by their companies; as, *forward, squads right*, etc.; the men execute the commands *march* and *halt*, if applying to their companies, when given by the major; captains do not repeat the major's commands in executing the manual, nor those commands which are not essential to the execution of a movement by their companies, as, *close in mass*, etc.

Each captain gives his commands so as to insure their execution by his company at the proper time, and in a tone loud enough to be readily heard by the men of his company, but avoids unnecessary loudness.

In changes from line into column of squads and the reverse, and in facing or marching the column of squads to the rear, each captain moves to his proper place at double time, as soon as practicable after the preparatory command indicates to him his new position. In other movements requiring change of position, he moves in the most convenient way as soon as practicable after the *command march or dress*.

204. When the formation admits of the simultaneous execution, by companies, of movements in "The Company, Dismounted," the major may cause such movements to be executed by prefixing, when necessary, *Companies*, to the commands therein prescribed; as, 1. *Companies*, 2. *Right front into line*, 3. *MARCH*; 1. *Companies*, 2. *Column right*, 3. *MARCH*; etc.

When line, or column of subdivisions is formed, the major announces the guide if the march is to be continued.

205. The movements explained herein are on the basis of a battalion of four companies; they may be executed by a battalion consisting of two or more companies, not exceeding six.

Companies may be equalized by transferring men from the larger to the smaller.

The companies are arranged from right to left according to the rank of the captains present at the formation.

In whatever direction the battalion faces, the companies are designated numerically from right to left and from head to rear in column, *first company, second company*, etc.

In giving commands or cautions captains may prefix the proper letter designation of their companies; as "*A*" company, *HALT*; "*B*" company, *squads right*, etc.

The terms *right* and *left* apply to the actual right or left as the line faces; if the about by squads be executed in line formations the right company becomes the left company, the right center becomes the left center company, and the right wing becomes the left wing.

Those companies to the right of the center in line are, for reference, designated the *right wing*, those to the left, the *left wing*; when the number of companies is odd the center company is part of the original right wing; when the number of companies is even, the left company of the right wing and the right company of the left wing are designated respectively *right center* and *left center companies*.

The designation *center company* indicates the right center or the actual center company according as the number of companies is even or odd.

Standard Guard.

206. The standard guard consists of two sergeants, who are the standard bearers, and two experienced men selected by the major.

The senior sergeant carries the National Standard, the junior sergeant carries the Corps Standard. The Corps Standard, when paraded, is always on the left of the National Standard, in whatever direction the battalion faces.

The standards are kept at the office or quarters of the major, and are escorted thereto and therefrom by the standard guard, which is formed and marched in one rank, the standard bearers in the center.

207. The standard guard, by command of the senior sergeant, presents arms on receiving and parting with the standards. After parting with the standards, the standard guard is brought to the order arms by command of the senior member, placed as the right man of the guard.

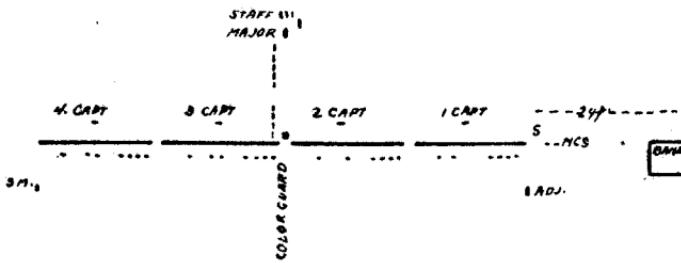
208. At drills and ceremonies, excepting Escort of the Standard, the standard, if present, is received by the standard company after

its formation. The word *standard* implies the National Standard and includes the Corps Standard when both are present.

The formation of the standard company completed, the captain faces to the front; the standard guard, conducted by the senior sergeant, approaches from the front and halts at a distance of ten paces from the captain, who then faces about, brings the company to the present, faces to the front, salutes, again faces about and brings the company to the order. The standard guard comes to the present and order at the command of the captain, and is then marched by the standard bearer directly to its post on the left of the standard company.

209. The standard company is the left company of the right wing; the standard guard remains with it unless otherwise directed.

In line, the standard is between the inner guides of the right and left wings; the other members of the guard are in the line of file closers in rear of the standard.



Pl. 45, Par. 210.

In column of companies or platoons, the standard guard, in one rank, is midway between the wings and equidistant from the flanks of the column.

In column of squads, the standard is between the wings, abreast of the guide of the standard company, in front or in rear of the file or files next the file closers; the other members of the guard retain their places in the line of file closers.

If by movements of the battalion the standard guard finds itself not between the wings, it takes post there as soon as practicable.

Posts of Major and Staff.

210. Except when otherwise specified, the posts of major and staff are as follows:

The staff officers, except the adjutant, in order of rank from right to left, take post in all formations, three paces in rear of the major.

If but one staff officer is present, he takes post three paces to the rear and one pace to the right of the major.

In line, the major is posted twenty paces in front of the center of the battalion; the adjutant and sergeant-major are opposite the right and left of the battalion, six paces in rear of the file closers; the non-commissioned staff officers, except the sergeant-major, in the order of rank from right to left, take post one pace apart, the junior three paces to the right of and all in line with the rank of the battalion.

If the line faces to the rear, the adjutant and sergeant-major, each in his own wing, move to their relative positions in rear of the line.

In column, the major is on the side of the guide, twenty paces from and opposite the center; the adjutant and sergeant-major, each in his own wing, are on the side of the guide opposite and six paces from the head or rear of the column. The other noncommissioned staff officers, in order of rank from right to left, take post on a line equal to the front of the column, six paces in front of the captain of the leading company.

When the column faces to the rear, the noncommissioned staff officers face about individually and maintain their relative positions.

The major and staff officers are mounted.

In making the about, a mounted officer habitually turns to the left.

Post of the Band and Field Music.

211. The band is posted with the left of its front rank twenty-four paces to the right of the rank of the battalion.

In column, it marches with its rear rank twenty-four paces in front of the leading company, or its front rank twenty-four paces in rear of the rear company, according to the direction in which the battalion is facing.

The field music, if present with the band, forms in rear of it. When united and the band is not present, it takes post and moves as prescribed for the band.

To Form the Battalion.

212. The companies having been formed on their parade grounds, *adjutant's call* is sounded, the adjutant proceeds to the point where the base company is to form; the sergeant-major reports to him and is posted on the line facing the adjutant at a little more than company distance; the adjutant and sergeant-major then draw saber.

If dismounted, the adjutant, accompanied by the sergeant-major on his left, marches to the point described and posts the sergeant-major.

The center company is conducted by its captain so as to arrive from the rear, parallel to the line; its right and left guides precede it on the line by about twenty paces, taking post facing to the left (point of rest) at order arms, so that their elbows are against the breasts of the right and left files of the base company when it is dressed; they are posted under the direction of the adjutant and sergeant-major.

The line of guides is prolonged to the right by the right and left guides of companies of the right wing who precede their companies on the line by about twenty paces, and establish themselves facing toward the point of rest so that each is opposite the proper flank of his company when it is on the line; the left guide places himself about five paces from the right guide of the preceding company. The adjutant aligns the guides, placing himself in rear of the right guides of companies, as they successively arrive.

The line of guides is similarly prolonged to the left by the guides of companies of the left wing, the sergeant-major aligning them in their positions, placing himself successively in rear of the left guides.

When about one pace from the line, the center company is halted by the captain, who places himself facing to the front, so that when dressing he is on the left of the left file of the company at the post of the left guide in line; he then dresses the company to the left; the breasts of the men opposite the right and left guides rest against their left arms. The other companies of the right wing successively form from left to right so that there is an interval of three paces between guides when they are in line, each company being halted and dressed to the left, as explained for the center company. Similarly, the companies of the left wing successively form from right to left and are dressed to the right.

213. When approaching a line, a company is halted by its captain when it is about one pace in rear of the line of guides.

Guides in front marking the line, in alignments and in successive formations including the formation of the battalion, stand at the order.

When the companies are to be aligned, captains place themselves on that flank toward which the dress is to be made as follows:

In line, at the post of the guide and facing to the front.

In column, two paces from the guide, in prolongation of and facing toward the line.

Each captain, after dressing his company, commands: **FRONT,** and takes post.

These rules are general.

214. At all formations of the battalion, except for ceremonies, a noncommissioned officer in command of his company takes the positions prescribed for the captain.

215. Before *adjutant's call* is sounded the band takes a position designated by the adjutant and marches at the same time as the companies to its position in line.

216. The major places himself facing the line, at a distance in front of the center of the battalion about equal to half its front.

217. The adjutant, having assured the positions of the guides of the right company, places himself three paces from its right flank and three paces to the front, facing to the left, and when all the companies are dressed, commands: 1. *Guides*, 2. *POSTS*.

At the command *posts*, the sergeant-major and guides take their posts in line; the noncommissioned staff officers take their posts and draw saber.

The adjutant moves at a trot (if dismounted, in quick time) parallel to and three paces in front of the line of captains to the center, turns to the right, halts midway between the major and the line and faces the latter; he then brings the battalion to the present, turns about, salutes the major, and reports: *Sir, the battalion is formed*; the major returns the salute with the right hand, directs the adjutant: *Take your post, sir*; draws saber, and brings the battalion to the order.

The adjutant turns about and takes his post by the same gait and path as described above, provided the battalion is not placed in march. If placed in march, he moves on the shortest line.

218. The battalion may be formed in line on the right or left company on the same principles, the guides being posted facing the point of rest.

Manual of Arms, etc.

219. The battalion executes the *halt, rests, steps, obliques, manual of arms*, resumes *attention, stacks* and *takes arms*, as explained in The Soldier and Squad, dismounted, substituting in the commands *battalion* for *squad*.

220. The standard guard in rendering honors executes all movements in the *manual*; on drill, all movements unless specially excused.

*To Dismiss the Battalion.***221. DISMISS YOUR COMPANIES.**

The standard guard escorts the standard to the office or quarters of the major.

Each captain marches his company to its parade ground and dismisses it.

*To March in Line.***222. Being at a halt: 1. Forward, 2. Guide center (right or left), 3. MARCH.**

223. At the command *guide center (right or left)*, captains cau-
tion: *Guide right or left*, according to the position of their companies.

*Being in Line, to Face or March to the Rear.***224. 1. Squads right (left) about, 2. MARCH, 3. Battalion, 4. HALT; or, 3. Full step, 4. MARCH, 5. Guide center (right or left).**

Each squad executes the about.

The fourth command is given as the squads unite in line.

*To Oblique in Line.***225. 1. Right (Left) oblique, 2. MARCH.**

The major sees that the battalion continues parallel to its original line.

To resume the direct march: 1. *Forward*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Guide center (right or left)*.

226. To give the battalion a general alignment: 1. *Guides center (right or left) company on the line*, 2. *Guides on the line*, 3. *Center (right or left)*, 4. **DRESS**, 5. *Guides*, 6. **POSTS**.

At the first command, the designated guides place themselves on the line facing the center (right or left); the major establishes them in the direction he wishes to give the battalion.

At the second command, the guides of the other companies take the same posts as in forming the battalion.

At the command *dress*, each captain dresses his company to the flank toward which the guides face.

At the command *posts*, the guides return to their posts.

If the new direction of the line be such that one or more companies find themselves in advance of it, the major, before establishing the guides, causes such companies to be moved to the rear.

If the new line be oblique to or at a considerable distance from the battalion, the captains conduct their companies so as to arrive parallel to the line, halt, and dress them as explained.

Being in Line, to Form or March in Column of Squads to the Right or Left.

227. 1. *Squads right (left)*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Battalion*, 4. **HALT**; or, 3. *Full step*, 4. **MARCH**.

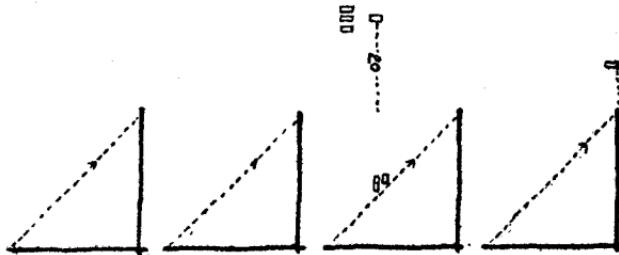
The adjutant and sergeant major pass around the flanks to their posts in column.

In column of squads, the leading guide of each company, except the first, covers the rear guide of the preceding company at a distance of seventy-four inches.

228. The battalion at a halt may be marched a short distance to the right or left in column of files by the commands: 1. *Right (Left)*, 2. **FACE**, 3. *Forward*, 4. **MARCH**.

All face and maintain their relative positions.

To halt the battalion and face it to the front: 1. **Battalion**, 2. **HALT**, 3. *Left (Right)*, 4. **FACE**.



Pl. 46, Par. 231.

229. The battalion being in column of *squads*, *halts*, *advances*, *obliques*, *changes direction*, *marches to the rear*, *forms column of twos and files*, and *re-forms column of twos and squads*, the same as a company, substituting in the commands *battalion* for *company*.

Being in Column of Squads, to Form or March in Line to the Right or Left.

230. 1. *Squads right (left)*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Battalion*, 4. **HALT**; or 3. *Full step*, 4. **MARCH**, 5. *Guide center (right or left)*.

The fourth command is given when the squads unite in line.

Being in Line, to Form or March in Column of Companies to the Right or Left.

231. 1. *Companies right (left)*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Battalion*, 4. **HALT**; or, 3. *Full step*, 4. **MARCH**, 5. *Guide (right or left)*.

Each company executes the *turn on fixed pivot*.

The fourth command is given when all the companies have completed the turn.

The command *halt* may be given before the completion of the movement as in The Company dismounted.

Full distance in column of subdivisions is such that in forming line to the right or left the subdivisions will have their proper intervals.

232. The battalion being in column of companies *halts, advances, obliques, changes direction, and marches to the rear* the same as a company, substituting in the commands *battalion* for *company*.

233. In column of subdivisions the guide of the leading subdivision is charged with the step and direction; the guides in rear preserve the trace, step, and distance.

Whenever the leading guide is forced out of the direction, he recovers it gradually; the guides in rear conform successively to his movements.

Whenever the guide in column is changed, the adjutant and sergeant-major, unless otherwise directed, pass by the most convenient line to the opposite flank.

These rules are general.

Being in Column of Squads, to March the Companies Successively to the Right or Left in Column at Full Distance.

234. 1. *Column of companies*, 2. *First company, squads right (left)*, 3. *MARCH*, 4. *Guide (right or left)*.

The leading company executes *squads right* and moves forward at the command of its captain.

The other companies move forward in column of squads and successively march in line to the right on the same ground as the leading company.

Being in Column of Companies at Full Distance, to March the Companies Successively to the Right or Left in Column of Squads.

235. 1. *Column of squads*, 2. *First company, squads right (left)*, 3. *MARCH*.

The leading company executes *squads right* and moves forward at the command of its captain.

The other companies move forward in column of companies and successively march in column of squads to the right on the same ground as the leading company.

Being in Column of Companies, to March in Column of Squads to the Front.

236. 1. *Squads right (left),* 2. **MARCH,** 3. *Full step, companies column left (right),* 4. **MARCH.**

FORMATIONS IN MASS.

237. The adjutant or sergeant major nearest the leading company places himself in front of the guide at the point of rest and assures the positions of the other guides.

The distance between companies in *mass* is eight paces.

The captains are two paces in front of their companies; they resume their posts when full distance is taken.

Whenever a company takes its place in mass, the file closers close to one pace from the rank; they fall back to two paces when full distance is taken.

Being in Column of Squads to Close in Mass.

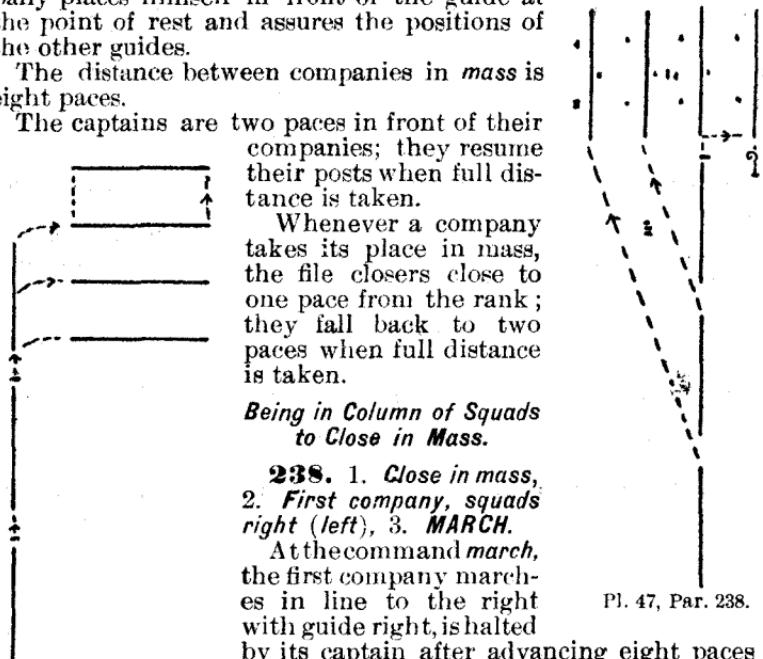
238. 1. *Close in mass,* 2. *First company, squads right (left),* 3. **MARCH.**

At the command *march*, the first company marches in line to the right with guide right, is halted by its captain after advancing eight paces in the new direction and dressed to the right.

The captain of the second company halts in rear of the right of the first, and when the front rank of his rear squad is opposite the right file of the preceding company, forms line to the right, establishes his right guide eight paces in rear of the right guide of that company and dresses his company to the right. Each of the other companies marches by the shortest line to a point eight paces in rear of the right guide of the preceding

Pl. 48, Par. 238.

Pl. 47, Par. 238.



company, inclines so as to enter the column and executes what has been prescribed for the second company.

If at a halt, each captain gives the commands necessary to put his company in march.

The mass may be formed facing to the front by first changing direction to the right (left) and then closing in mass to the left (right) as above described. (Pl. 48.)

The mass may be formed in an oblique direction by first changing direction half right (left) and proceeding as above described.

The mass may be formed from line on the right (left) company by first marching in column of squads to the right (left) and then closing in mass to the left (right) as above described.

Being in Mass, to Form Column of Squads.

239. Being at a halt: 1. *Column of squads*, 2. *First (Fourth) company, squads right (left)*, 3. *MARCH*.

The designated company marches in column of squads to the right.

Each of the other companies executes the same movement in time to join the one preceding.

Movements in Mass.

240. A column in mass *advances, halts, faces or marches to the rear* by the same commands and means as a column at full distance.

MOVEMENTS BY PLATOONS.

241. The movements prescribed in paragraphs 199 and 200 may be executed in Battalion.

THE SOLDIER, MOUNTED.

242. The object of this instruction is to teach horsemanship only to the extent necessary to enable detachments and companies of the Signal Corps to efficiently perform the mounted duties required of them.

243. During the first few lessons the instructor will devote his attention chiefly to giving the recruits the proper seat and carriage and to making them self-confident on horseback; he quietly and patiently corrects the faults of each individual as they occur, frequently passing from one to another, and will require by degrees the correct execution of his teachings; these understood and confidence imparted, the positions and motions will be rigidly enforced.

The recruit will be taught that his own disposition or temper is usually communicated to and reacts upon the horse, and therefore it is to their mutual interest to preserve calmness.

The instructor may dismount when he can in that way the better teach the positions.

Quiet, well-trained horses are first assigned, and each recruit is required to change his horse from day to day.

244. Each mounted drill begins and ends at the walk. *This rule is general.*

245. During the drills the recruits are taught the following rules for the care of horses, until the instructor is satisfied by means of questions that they are thoroughly comprehended:

Never threaten, strike, or otherwise abuse a horse.

Before entering a stall, speak to the horse gently and then go in quietly.

Never take a rapid gait until the horse has been warmed up by gentle exercise.

Never put up a horse brought in a heated condition to the stable or picket line, but throw a blanket over him and rub his legs, or walk him until cool. When he is wet, put him under shelter, and wisp him until dry.

Never feed grain to a horse nor allow him to stand uncovered when heated. Hay will not hurt a horse, no matter how warm he may be.

Never water a horse when heated unless the exercise or march is to be immediately resumed.

Never throw water over any part of a horse when heated.

Never allow a horse's back to be cooled suddenly by washing or even removing the blanket unnecessarily.

To cool the back gradually, the blanket may be removed and replaced with the dry side next the horse.

THE EQUIPMENT OF THE HORSE.

246. The instructor indicates the different parts and uses of each equipment as a commencement of this instruction.

To Fold the Saddle Blanket.

247. The blanket, after being well shaken, will be folded into six thicknesses, as follows: Hold it well up by the two corners, the long way up and down; double it lengthwise (so the fold will come between the "U" and "S"), the folded corner (middle of blanket) in the left hand; take the folded corner between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, thumb pointing to the left; slip the left hand down the folded edge two-thirds its length and seize it with the thumb and second finger; raise the hands to the height of the shoulders, the blanket between them extended; bring the hands together, the double fold falling outward; pass the folded corner from the right hand into the left hand, between the thumb and forefinger, slip the second finger of the right hand between the folds, and seize the double-folded corner; turn the left (disengaged) corner in, and seize it with thumb and forefinger of the right hand, the second finger of the right hand stretching and evening the folds; after evening the folds, grasp the corners and shake the blanket well in order to smooth the folds, raise the blanket, and place it between the chin and breast; slip the hands down halfway, the first two fingers outside, the other fingers and thumb of each hand inside, seize the blanket with the thumbs and first two fingers, let the part under the chin fall forward; hold the blanket up, arms extended, even the lower edges, seize the middle points between the thumbs and forefingers, and flirt the outside part over the right arm; the blanket is thus held before placing it on the horse.

To Put on the Blanket and Surcingle.

248. The instructor commands: **BLANKET.**

Approach the horse on the near (left) side, with the blanket folded and held as just described; place it well forward on his back, by tossing the part of the blanket over the right arm to the off (right) side of the horse, still keeping hold of the middle points; slide the blanket once or twice from front to rear to smooth the hair, being careful to raise the blanket in bringing it forward; place

the blanket with the forefinger of the left hand on the withers, and the forefinger of the right hand on the backbone, the blanket smooth; it should then be well forward with the edges on the left side; remove the locks of mane that may be under it; pass the buckle end of the surcingle over the middle of the blanket, and buckle it on the near side, a little below the edge of the blanket.

To Put on the Watering Bridle.

249. The instructor commands: *BRIDLE*. Take the reins in the right hand, the bit in the left; approach the horse on the near side, slip the reins over the horse's head and let them rest on his neck; reach under and engage the snap in the right halter ring, insert the left thumb in the side of the horse's mouth above the tush and press open the lower jaw; insert the bit and engage the snap in the left halter ring. The bit should hang so as to touch, but not draw up, the corners of the mouth.

To Unbridle.

250. At the command *unbridle*, pass the reins over the horse's head and disengage the snaps.

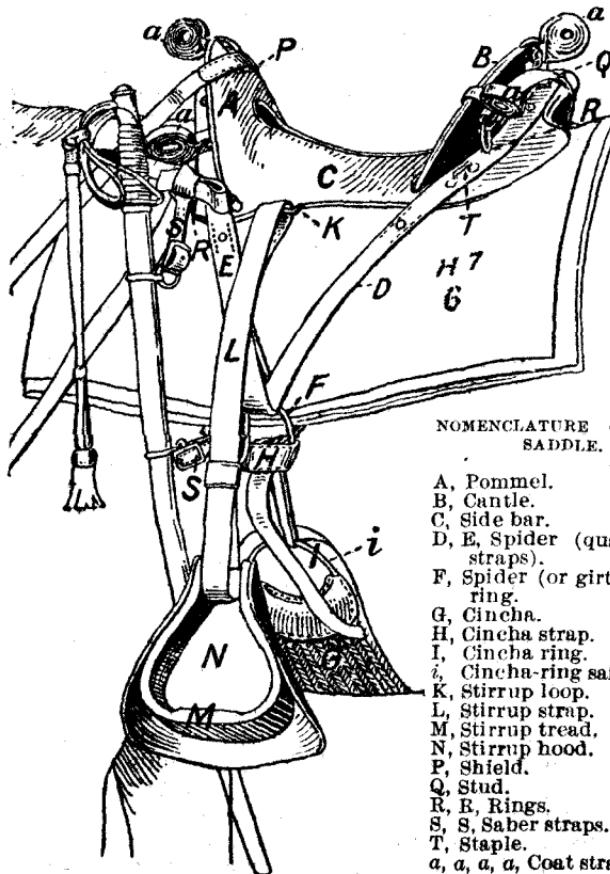
Seize the pommel of the saddle with the left hand and the cantle with the right, approach the horse on the near side from the direction of the croup and *place the center of the saddle on the middle of the horse's back*, the end of the side bar about three finger-widths behind the point of the shoulder blade; let down the cincha strap and cincha; pass to the off side, adjust the cincha and straps and see that the blanket is smooth; return to the near side, raise the blanket slightly under the pommel arch so that the withers may not be compressed; take the cincha strap in the right hand, reach under the horse and seize the cincha ring with the left hand, pass the end of the strap through the ring from underneath (from inside to outside), then up and through the upper ring from the outside; if necessary make another fold in the same manner.

The strap is fastened as follows: Pass the end through the upper ring to the front; seize it with the left hand, place the fingers of the right between the outside folds of the strap; pull from the horse with the right hand and take up the slack with the left; cross the strap over the folds, pass the end of it, with the right hand, underneath and through the upper ring back of the folds, then down and under the loop that crosses the folds and draw it tightly; weave the ends of the strap into the strands of the cincha.

Another method of fastening the cincha strap is as follows: Pass the end through the upper ring to the rear; seize it with the right hand, place the fingers of the left between the outer folds of the

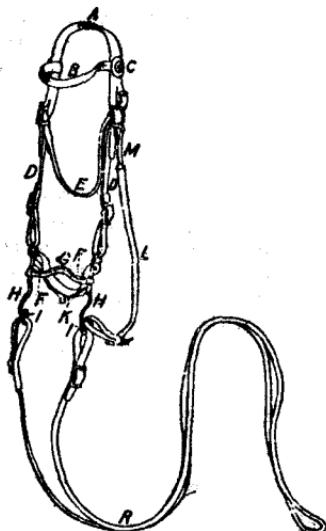
strap; pull from the horse with the left hand and take up the slack with the right; pass the end of the strap underneath and draw it through the upper ring until a loop is formed; double the loose end of the strap and push it through the loop and draw the loop taut. The free end should then be long enough to conveniently seize with the hand.

251.

The Saddle and Bridle.

NOMENCLATURE OF THE SADDLE.

- A, Pommel.
- B, Cantle.
- C, Side bar.
- D, E, Spider (quarter straps).
- F, Spider (or girth-strap) ring.
- G, Cincha.
- H, Cincha strap.
- I, Cincha ring.
- i, Cincha-ring safe.
- K, Stirrup loop.
- L, Stirrup strap.
- M, Stirrup tread.
- N, Stirrup hood.
- P, Shield.
- Q, Stud.
- R, E, Rings.
- S, S, Saber straps.
- T, Staple.
- a, a, a, a, Coat straps.



NOMENCLATURE OF THE BRIDLE.

Headstall:

- A, Crownpiece.
- B, Brow band.
- C, Ornament.
- D, D, Cheek piece.
- E, Throatlatch.

Bit:

- F, F, Mouth piece.
- G, Port.
- H, H, Branches.
- I, I, Rein rings.
- K, Curb strap.
- R, Reins.

Link:

- L, Link strap.
- M, Link snap.

Pl. 50, Par. 251.

252. Greatest care will be taken in the fitting of the saddle; sore backs are generally occasioned by neglect, and the men must never be allowed to lounge or sit unevenly in the saddle.

To Saddle.

253. For instruction, the saddle may be placed four yards in rear or front of the horse. The stirrups are crossed over the seat, the right one uppermost; then the cincha and cincha strap are crossed above the stirrups, the strap uppermost. The blanket having been placed as previously explained, the instructor commands: **SADDLE.**

Having fastened the cincha strap, let down the right stirrup and then the left.

The surcingle is then buckled over the saddle and should be a little looser than the cincha.

The cincha when first tied should admit a finger between it and the belly. After exercising for awhile the cincha will be found too loose and should be tightened.

254. To approximate the length of the stirrup straps before mounting, they are adjusted so that the length of the stirrup strap, including the stirrup, is about one inch less than the length of the arm, fingers extended.

To Unsaddle.

255. The instructor commands: **UNSADDLE.**

Stand on the near side of the horse; unbuckle and remove the surcingle; cross the left stirrup over the saddle; loosen the cincha strap and let down the cincha; pass to the off side, cross the right stirrup, then the cincha; pass to the near side, cross the cincha strap over the saddle; grasp the pommel with the left hand, the cantle with the right, and remove the saddle over the croup and place it in front or rear of the horse as may be directed, pommel to the front; grasp the blanket at the withers with the left hand and at the loin with the right, remove it in the direction of the croup, the edges falling together, wet side in, and place it across the saddle, folded edge on the pommel.

If in the stable, place the saddle on its peg when taken off the horse.

To put on the Curb Bridle.

256. The instructor commands: **BRIDLE.**

Take the reins in the right, the crownpiece in the left hand; approach the horse on the near side, passing the right hand along his neck; slip the reins over his head and let them rest on his neck; take the crownpiece in the right hand and the lower left branch of the bit in the left hand, the forefinger against the mouth piece; bring the crownpiece in front of and slightly below its proper position; insert the thumb into the side of the mouth above the tush; press open the lower jaw, insert the bit by raising the crownpiece, with the left hand draw the ears gently under the crownpiece, beginning with the left ear; arrange the forelock, secure the throatlatch, and then the curb strap, taking care not to set them too closely.

257. The mouth piece, which should fit the width of the horse's mouth, rests on that part of the bars (the lower jaw between the tushes and molars) directly opposite the chin groove; the curb strap should then lie in the chin groove without any tendency to mount up out of it on the sharp bones of the lower jaw. This position of the mouth piece will be attained for the majority of horses

by adjusting the cheek straps so that the mouth piece will be one inch above the tushes of the horse and two inches above the corner teeth of the mare.

The throatlatch should admit four fingers between it and the throat; this prevents constriction of the windpipe or pressure on the large blood vessels.

The curb strap should fit smoothly the chin groove, and be loose enough to admit one or two fingers when the branches of the bit are in line with the cheek straps.

258. At the discretion of the instructor, the halter may be taken off before bridling, the reins being first passed over the neck; the hitching strap, if not left at the manger or picket line, is tied around the horse's neck; if the horse be saddled, in the near pommel ring.

To Unbridle.

259. The instructor commands: **UNBRIDLE.**

Stand on the near side of the horse; pass the reins over the horse's head, placing them on the bend of the left arm; unbuckle the throatlatch, grasp the crownpiece with the right, and assisting with the left hand gently disengage the ears; grasp the bit with the left hand, and gently disengage it from the horse's mouth by lowering the crownpiece; place the crownpiece in the palm of the left hand, take the reins in the right hand, pass them together over the crownpiece, make two or three turns around the bridle, then pass the bight between the brow band and crownpiece and draw it snug.

The bridle is hung up by the reins, or placed across the saddle on the blanket.

If the horse has no halter on, unbridle and push the bridle back so that the crownpiece will rest on the neck behind the poll until the halter is replaced.

To Roll the Overcoat.

260. Spread the overcoat with the inside down, fold the sleeves square across, the cuffs touching at the back seam; turn the tails under about nine inches, the folded edge perpendicular to the back seam; fold over the front edges of the coat and skirt to form a rectangle not more than thirty-four inches across, according to the size of the coat; roll tightly from the collar with the hands and knees, and bring over the whole roll that part of the skirt which was turned under, thus binding the roll.

To Roll the Bed Blanket and Shelter Tent.

261. The blanket measures seventy-two by eighty-four inches. Spread the shelter tent and turn under one end about ten inches.

Fold the blanket to three thicknesses across the shorter edge; the fold then measures twenty-four inches wide; place the blanket thus folded across the middle of the shelter tent, the end of the folded blanket about one inch above the folded edge of the tent; fold the side parts of the tent over the blanket; roll tightly from the exposed end of the blanket with the hands and knees and bring over the whole roll the part of the tent that was turned under, thus binding the roll.

On account of the inelasticity of the canvas it will be found necessary, just before turning over the part which binds the roll, to spread the canvas a little where it folds inside, at the end of the roll.

To Pack the Saddle.

262. *Overcoat* rolled as prescribed, and strapped on the pommel; *blanket*, with change of underclothing inside, is rolled in the shelter tent (the roll not to be less than twenty-four nor more than twenty-eight inches in length, according to bulk); *nosebag* slipped over the roll outside of the shelter tent on the near end and the strap buckled over the off end; *lariat*, rolled around the picket pin and snapped into near cantle ring; *canteen* with *cup* on strap attached to off cantle ring; *tin plate or meat can, knife, fork, and spoon* in near saddlebag; *currycomb, brush, and watering bridle* in off saddlebag.

Rations to be divided so as to equalize the weight in the saddle-bags.

For field service, the lariat to be coiled and fastened with a thong to the near cantle ring (passing under the left stirrup strap), the free end snapped into the halter ring.

Generally in field service, especially when the horse is low in flesh, the bed blanket should be folded and placed over the saddle blanket.

The Position of Stand to Horse.

263. The instructor commands: **STAND TO HORSE.**

Each man places himself, facing to the front, on the near side of the horse, eyes on a line with the front of the horse's head, so he can see along the front, and takes the position of the soldier, except that the right hand, nails down, grasps both reins, forefinger separating them, six inches from the bit.

To Lead Out.

264. The men standing to horse, to leave the stable or picket line, the instructor commands: **LEAD OUT.**

Each man, holding his hand well up and firm, leads his horse, without looking at him, to the place designated by the instructor.

The men form in single rank from right to left, and, until further orders, with intervals of three yards.

If the horse shows a disposition to resist being led, the man takes the reins from the horse's neck, takes the ends in the left hand, then, with the right hand holding the reins, leads the horse as before. When leading through a low or narrow doorway, the horse should be quieted by the voice or caresses, and not allowed to pass through hurriedly. To prevent the horse from rushing ahead, the instructor may direct the man to face toward the horse, holding one rein in each hand, close to the bit, and lead him by stepping backward; after passing the doorway the man leads the horse as before.

To Align the Rank.

265. 1. Right (Left), 2. DRESS, 3. FRONT.

The men dress to the right and move their horses forward or backward, as may be necessary to align them.

To Mount (without Saddle).

266. 1. Prepare to Mount, 2. MOUNT.

At the first command, drop the right rein, take two back steps, stepping off with the left foot, at the same time sliding the right hand along the left rein, face to the right. This should place the man behind the near shoulder of the horse. Take both reins in the right hand, aided by the left, the reins coming in on the side of the forefinger, forefinger between the reins, the loose end falling over on the off side; place the right hand behind the withers, holding the reins short enough to feel lightly the horse's mouth; place the left hand near the withers, and grasp a lock of the mane, the lock coming out between the thumb and forefinger.

At the command *mount*, spring lightly from the ground and raise the body, keeping it erect, and supporting the weight on the hands; carry the right leg, knee bent, over the horse's back, the weight still borne on the hands; sit down gently on the horse's back, and take one rein in each hand, the reins bearing equally on the horse's mouth.

In the earlier lessons the recruit may rest the right forearm on the horse's back to enable him to raise the body when mounting.

Position of the Soldier, mounted (without saddle).

267. Body balanced on the middle of the horse's back.

Head erect and square to the front.

Chin slightly drawn in.

Shoulders square and well thrown back.

Chest pushed out.

Back straight.

Elbows slightly to the rear of the points of the shoulders.

Forearms horizontal and close to the sides without pressure.

The right rein in the right hand, and the left rein in the left hand, coming in on the underside of the little finger, and coming out over second joint of forefinger, on which the thumb firmly holds the rein; the other fingers closed on the reins, nails toward the body; reins bearing equally on the horse's mouth; bight (end) of reins falling to the front and on the right side of the horse's neck.

Hands about six inches apart, on a level with the elbows, backs straight up and down and outward.

Buttocks bearing equally on the middle of the horse's back, the seat being as flat as possible.

Legs stretched by their weight alone, the flat of the thighs and knees clasping the horse equally.

Legs from knees down vertical and free.

Feet parallel to the sides of the horse, or as nearly so as the conformation of the man will permit.

Remarks on the Position of the Soldier Mounted.

Body balanced on the middle of the horse's back, because that is the point where the motion of the horse is least communicated to the rider, and the best weight-bearing position for the horse.

Head erect and square to the front. If not, the body will incline forward or to one side and be unsteady.

Chin slightly drawn in. To prevent the head and shoulders from drooping to the front.

Shoulders square and well thrown back and the chest pushed out. If not, the chest will be contracted and the back curved to the rear.

Back straight. This gives an erect carriage and counteracts the tendency to slouch or droop the shoulders.

Elbows slightly to the rear of the shoulders. To assist in keeping the shoulders back.

Forearms horizontal and close to the sides without pressure. To prevent their being thrown out when the horse trots; if with pressure, the motion of the body will be communicated to the hand and rein.

Buttocks bearing equally, and seat as flat as possible. So that the body will preserve its steadiness.

Flat of thighs and knees clasping the horse equally. To give a firm, steady seat.

Legs from knees down vertical and free. That they may be carried to the rear to aid in directing the horse without deranging the seat.

Feet parallel to the horse. To assist in holding the thighs in position.

The body from the hips up should be movable, and should, in a measure, yield to the motions of the horse; from the hips to the knees, immovable and close to the horse; from the knees down, movable.

The arms move freely at the shoulders to avoid communicating the motion of the body to the reins, the hands oscillate slightly with the motion of the horse, but otherwise they are stationary, except to direct the horse.

During the earlier lessons, the position of the recruit is necessarily one of constraint.

No man can be said to be a good horseman who has not a firm, well-balanced seat; it is therefore of the utmost importance; it will assist the horse; the want of it will impede the horse's actions, make sore backs, etc.

To Lengthen or Shorten the Reins.

268. Bring the hands toward each other; grasp the right rein with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand a short distance from the right thumb; relax the grasp of the right hand, and allow the rein to slip through to get the proper bearing; then close the right hand and replace the hands. With the left rein the positions of the hands are reversed.

To Take the Reins in One Hand.

269. To relieve the constraint of the arms by changing their position, as well as to prepare the recruits for the use of the curb bridle, the instructor commands: 1. *In left (right) hand, 2. TAKE REINS.*

At the second command, bring the left hand opposite the middle of the body; half open and place in it the right rein, holding both reins as explained for the left rein, except that the little finger separates the reins, the right rein coming in above the little finger; close the left hand and drop the right hand behind the thigh.

To Adjust the Reins.

270. Seize the bight with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand; partly open the left hand so as to allow the reins to slip through it; raise the right hand until the reins bear equally; close the left hand upon them, letting the bight fall over the forefinger and right rein; drop the right hand.

To Retake the Reins in Both Hands.

271. The reins being in the left hand: 1. *In both hands*, 2. **TAKE REINS.**

Half open the left hand, seize with the right hand the right rein, and hold them as previously described.

To Drop and Retake Reins.

272. DROP REINS: Drop the reins on the horse's neck near the withers and drop the hands behind the thighs.

TAKE REINS: The man retakes the reins and holds them as before dropping them.

To Dismount (without Saddle).

273. 1. Prepare to Dismount, 2. DISMOUNT.

At the first command, pass the right rein into the left hand, then seize both reins with the right hand, in front of the left, forefinger between the reins, and place the right hand on the withers, the reins coming into the hand on the side of the forefinger; let go with the left hand and grasp a lock of the mane in front of the withers, the lock coming out between the thumb and forefinger.

At the command *dismount*, raise the body on both hands, carry the right leg, knee bent, over the horse's back without touching it; bring the right leg near the left and come lightly to the ground on the balls of the feet, bending the knees a little; face to the left, drop the right rein, step to the front, sliding the right hand along the left rein, and take the position of stand to horse.

274. Being at stand to horse, the command *rest* is executed as in "The Soldier, Dismounted," except that the men hold the reins and keep their horses in place.

Being mounted, at the halt, at the command: **REST**, or being in march, at the command: **ROUTE ORDER**, the men are permitted to turn their heads, to talk, and to make slight changes of position, but they will not lounge on their horses.

Being at stand to horse, the command: *at ease* is executed as in "The Soldier, Dismounted."

Being mounted, at the command: **AT EASE**, the men are permitted to turn their heads or make slight changes of position, but preserve silence.

275. To resume the attention: **ATTENTION**.

Each man, if dismounted, takes the position of stand to horse; if mounted, he takes the position of the soldier mounted.

These rules are general.

To Dismiss the Squad.

276. The squad being dismounted: 1. *By the right (left, or right and left)*, 2. **FALL OUT**.

The man on the right leads his horse one yard to the front and then marches directly to the stables or picket line.

Each of the other men executes in succession the same movement, so as to follow the horse next on the right, at a distance of one yard.

The men remove, clean, and put the equipments in place, and care for and secure their horses under the directions of the instructor or senior noncommissioned officer.

Each man as soon as he has finished stands to heel. The instructor or noncommissioned officer having satisfied himself by inspection that the horse and equipments are properly cared for, and that the precautions required on their return from exercise have been observed, orders the men to fall in, marches them to the company parade and dismisses them as prescribed in the School of the Soldier, Dismounted.

277. STAND TO HEEL: Each man stands at attention, one yard in rear of and facing his heel post. At the picket line he stands at attention, one yard in rear of and facing his horse.

Gaits of Horses.

278. The gaits are the walk, trot, canter, and gallop.

The *walk* is at the rate of 4 miles an hour, or 1 mile in fifteen minutes, or $117\frac{1}{3}$ yards in a minute.

The *maneuvering trot* is at the rate of 8 miles an hour, or 1 mile in seven and one-half minutes, or $234\frac{2}{3}$ yards a minute. For purposes of individual instruction, the rate of the trot may be diminished to the rate of 6 or $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour by the command *slow trot*. At the command *trot out*, the rate is 8 miles an hour.

The *canter* is at the rate of 8 miles an hour and is generally used for individual instruction.

The *maneuvering gallop* is at the rate of 12 miles an hour, or 1 mile in five minutes, or 352 yards a minute.

The length of the stride is about 10 feet.

The *full* or *extended* gallop is at the rate of 16 miles an hour.

To instruct in the maneuvering cadences, stakes are placed on the drill ground, on a convenient line for a long track, $117\frac{1}{3}$ yards apart. The men and guides are required to march over the spaces at the rate of one, two, three, or four per minute, according as the gait is the walk, trot, canter, gallop, or full gallop.

Instruction in each gait should be practiced individually and collectively, until each man knows whether he has the proper speed or cadence by the rhythm of motion.

Horses may be trained to walk in column under favorable conditions $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, making 125 steps a minute, the stride being 0.98 yard.

The average walk of a horse is a mile in sixteen minutes, 3.75 miles an hour, making 120 steps (110 yards) per minute, the stride being 0.916 yard.

The average trot of a horse is a mile in eight minutes, 7.5 miles an hour, making 180 steps (220 yards) per minute, the stride being 1.22 yards.

Multiply the number of yards passed over in one minute by .0341, or in one second by 2.046, and the result will be nearly the rate in miles per hour.

Analysis of Gaits.

279. The walk is a gait of four distinct beats, each foot being planted in a regular order of succession; *e. g.*, right fore foot, left hind foot, left fore foot, right hind foot, and so on.

The trot has two distinct beats; the horse springs from one diag-

nally disposed pair of feet to the other; between the steps all the feet are in the air.

The canter has three beats, the regular order of succession being, *e. g.*, right hind foot, left hind foot, and right fore foot, left fore foot, and so on. When cantering to the right hand, the horse goes into the air from the left fore foot.

The gallop has four beats, the regular order of succession being, *e. g.*, right hind foot, left hind foot, right fore foot, left fore foot, and so on. When galloping to the right hand, the horse goes into the air from the left fore foot.

The AIDS in Horsemanship.

280. The training of the new horse involves the infliction of more or less pain, the necessity for which becomes less as his intelligence is quickened into understanding the lightest pressure.

A horse is *bit-wise* when (the bit being correctly fitted and properly adjusted, par. 257) he obeys the lightest pressure upon either bar.

He is *rein-wise* when he obeys the lightest pressure of the rein on either side of the neck, the bit not being disturbed from its normal position.

He is *leg-wise* when he obeys the lightest correctly combined action of the rider's legs.

The most thoughtful care should be constantly exercised in the combined applications of the aids, that they may not be opposed to each other in their action, *i. e.*, one favoring the intended move, the other opposing it.

Preparatory to the movements, the instructor mounts the squad and explains the uses of the reins and legs.

The reins and legs, the application of which determines the movements and gaits of the horse, are called the *aids*.

The man should not only know when he is to apply a given aid, but he should also understand why he applies it.

The reins serve to prepare the horse to move, and to guide, support, and halt him; their action should be gradual and in harmony with that of the legs.

In using them, the arms should have free action at the shoulder; when a light pressure will be sufficient to govern the horse, the action of the hand should be at the wrist; for greater pressure, the elbow should be carried back, *but without raising the hand*.

In riding, the bridle hand should be kept steady and ought not to move with the body; it should merely oscillate with the motion

of the horse's head; at the same time it must be kept light, for the bit causes pain if pressed constantly on the mouth, destroys its sensibility, and makes the horse's mouth hard.

The hand is light when there is an almost imperceptible alternate feeling and easing of the hand in harmony with the motion of the horse, by which the delicacy of the mouth is preserved, and the horse made to carry himself light.

That hand is best which, by giving and taking properly and keeping constant touch of the bit, controls the horse with the least force, and will best preserve the mouth.

As a rule, it is recommended that recruits ride with one rein in each hand; this will prevent the bad habit of holding the left shoulder advanced.

The legs serve to assist, together with the reins, in controlling the horse. Closing the knees, without pressure by the lower part of the leg, tends to steady the horse in position. Carrying the lower legs slightly to the rear, closing them equally with slight pressure, prepares him to move, or, if moving, to keep him up to the hand. Closed with greater pressure behind the girth, they urge him forward.

Carrying the right (or left) leg to the rear, closing it with pressure, causes the horse to move his haunches to the left (or right).

The pressure of the legs must be an elastic muscular action, suited to the sensitiveness of the horse; a heavy, clinging pressure, or dull thumping with the heels must not be permitted.

The reins act to direct the forehand; the lower legs incite to action and govern the movement of the haunches.

All changes of gait are made gradually. The horse should never be spurred to make a sudden start, nor should the reins be jerked.

To Gather the Horse.

281. Close the legs gently; at the same time turn the little finger toward the body; this is to attract the attention of the horse and to prepare him to move, that his first motions be neither too abrupt nor too slow.

To March.

282. 1. *Forward*, 2. *MARCH*.

At the command *forward*, gather the horse.

At the command *march*, yield the hand and close the legs slightly to the rear, with a firm, equal, and elastic pressure, until the horse yields; then relax the legs and adjust the reins so as to have a slight feeling of the bit.

*To Halt.***283. 1. Squad, 2. HALT.**

At the command *squad*, gather the horse without slackening the gait.

At the command *halt*, rein in by gradually bringing the hands toward the body, turning them on the wrist and carrying the elbows slightly to the rear without raising the hands; at the same time close the knees to steady the horse. When the horse stops, relax the hands and knees.

*Being in Line with Intervals, to March by the Flank in Column of Files.***284. 1. By the right (left) flank, 2. MARCH.**

At the first command, gather the horse.

At the command *march*, open the right rein and close both legs, the right leg a little more to the rear than the other; turn to the right by moving the horse over a quarter of a circle whose radius is two yards; when the turn is nearly ended, diminish the effect of the right rein and leg, using the left rein and leg to straighten the horse; when the turn is completed, relax both legs and move off at a right angle to the original direction. The effect of the rein is to lead the horse in the desired direction, not to pull him back on that side.



Pl. 51, Par. 284.

Whenever executing the individual turn at the trot or gallop, the effect of the outer (in this case the left) leg should be increased to sustain the horse.

285. The turn for the individual man is made on the arc of a circle whose radius is two yards.

286. A squad marched by the flank, from line with intervals, is in column of files, with the distance of four feet from the head of one horse to the croup of the horse next in front.

Marching in column of files, each recruit should so conduct his horse that the recruit next in front of him shall hide all others in front; all follow in the trace of the conductor or leading file.

Distances when lost should be regained gradually.

If the column of files be marched by the flank, the squad will then be in line with intervals of three yards between files.

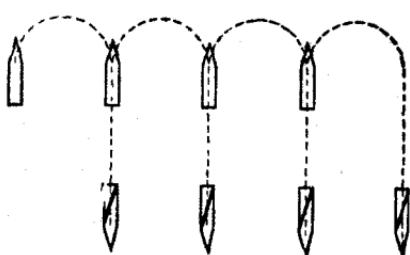
287. For convenience in estimating spaces, each horse with his rider is considered as occupying a space of three yards in length and

one yard in width, but by measurement the horse occupies only about eight feet in length.

288. To halt the column of files: 1. *Squad*, 2. *HALT*, and to resume the march: 1. *Forward*, 2. *MARCH*.

The Individual About.

289. Being in line with intervals, or in column of files: 1. *Right (Left) about*, 2. *MARCH*.



Pl. 52, Par. 289.

Each man turns his horse on a half circle, and then moves off in the new direction, the former rear.

To Oblique.

290. Being in line with intervals, or in column of files: 1. *Right (Left) oblique*, 2. *MARCH*.

Each man turns his horse half right on an eighth of a circle and then moves at an angle of forty-five degrees to his former direction.

To resume the original direction: 1. *Forward*, 2. *MARCH*.

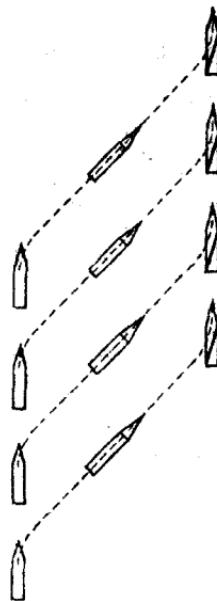
Each man turns half left and then moves forward.

291. If, when obliquing, the commands: 1. *Squad*, 2. *HALT*, be given, the men halt in the oblique position; the oblique march is resumed at the commands: 1. *Oblique*, 2. *MARCH*.

This rule is general.

To Change Direction.

292. Marching in column of files: 1. *Column right (left)*; or, 1. *Column half right (half left)*, 2. *MARCH*.



Pl. 53, Par. 290.

The leading man turns or half turns to the right and marches in the new direction; the other men move forward and turn successively on the same ground.

If at the halt, to march and change direction at the same time: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Column right (left)*; or, 2. *Column half right (half left)*, 3. **MARCH**.

At the command *forward*, all the men gather their horses.

At the command *march*, the leading man turns to the right; the others move forward and in succession turn on the same ground.

To Rein Back.

293. Being in line at the halt: 1. *Backward*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Squad*, 4. **HALT**.

At the command *backward*, gather the horse.

At the command *march*, keep a firm seat, hold both legs close; rein in gradually until the horse yields to the pressure of the bit and steps to the rear; then immediately yield the hand slightly to allow the horse to regain his balance and relax the legs; continue in the same manner to yield the hand and relax the legs, and rein in and close the legs, so as to keep the horse in continuous motion.

This movement should be frequently practiced to keep the horse light and collected.

If the horse raises his nose and throws his weight on his haunches without stepping back, hold the hands low and play the reins with light, rapid motions of the hands until he yields.

If the horse throws his haunches to the right, ease the left leg and close well the right. If to the left, ease the right leg and close well the left. If this be not sufficient to put the horse in proper position, open the rein on the side toward which he throws his haunches, supporting him at the same time with the other rein.

294. For convenience, the instructor may cause the recruits, upon leading out, to form line with the horses one foot and a half apart, and teach them to mount and dismount in line, to march by the flank from line, and to form line from column of files, only employing these movements to begin and end the drill, the interval of three yards being maintained during the instruction.

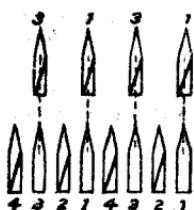
To Mount in Line (without Saddle).

295. The instructor causes the men to count off, and commands: 1. **PREPARE TO MOUNT**, 2. **MOUNT**, 3. *Form*, 4. **RANK**.

At the first command, the odd numbers, stepping off with the left foot, lead their horses four yards straight to the front, regulating by the right; all then prepare to mount.

At the command *mount*, all mount.

At the command *rank*, the even numbers move up in the intervals without jostling or rushing. In forming rank, both mounted and dismounted, the odd numbers hold their horses' heads well up to prevent kicking.



Pl. 54, Par. 295.

To Dismount (without Saddle).

296. 1. PREPARE TO DISMOUNT, 2. DISMOUNT, 3. Form, 4. RANK.

At the first command, the odd numbers gather their horses and move forward four yards, and all prepare to dismount.

At the command *dismount*, all dismount.

At the command *rank*, the even numbers move up in the intervals.

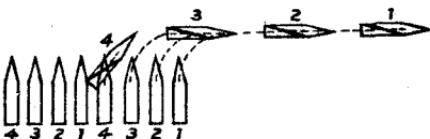
Being in Line without Intervals, to March by the Flank in Column of Files.

297. Being at the halt: 1. By file, by the right (left) flank, 2. MARCH.

At the first command the man on the right gathers his horse.

At the command *march*, he turns to the right and moves forward in the new direction. The second man from the right gathers his horse when the first begins to move, he turns to the right so as to follow the first at the distance of four feet from head to croup. The movement is executed in succession by the other men as explained for the second.

If marching, all halt at the command *march*, except the man on the right. The movement is then executed as before.



Pl. 55, Par. 297.

Being in Column of Files, to Form Right or Left into Line.

298. 1. Right (Left) into line, 2. MARCH, 3. Squad, 4. HALT, 5. FRONT.

At the first command, the leading man gathers his horse.

At the command *march*, he turns to the right and moves forward; the others move forward, each beginning his turn when one yard in rear of where the man preceding began his turn.

At the command *halt*, the leading man halts; each of the others halts on the line, to the right of the leading man, and aligns himself to the left.

The command *halt* is not given until the leading man has advanced at least five yards.

To Trot.

299. Being at the walk: 1. *Trot (Slow trot)*, 2. *MARCH*.

At the command *trot*, gather the horse.

At the command *march*, yield the hands a little and close the legs by degrees until the horse obeys, then the hands are gradually replaced and the legs relaxed.

The gait is slow at first, and the instructor sees that the men feel lightly their horses' mouths *without bearing upon the reins*, and explains that the necessary ease and stability are acquired by sitting well down on the horse, or saddle, and partially relaxing the body, thighs, and legs, the hands oscillating with the motion of the horse's head.

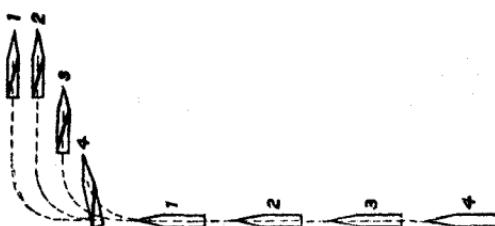
He requires the men to preserve their seats by balancing the body; that they avoid the common fault of leaning the body too far or curving the back to the rear; that they sit erect and keep the thighs close to the horse.

The movements already taught at open intervals at the walk are repeated at the trot. In turning by file to the right or left, the instructor sees that the trot is neither slackened nor increased.

To Pass from the Trot to the Walk.

300. Being at the trot: 1. *Walk*, 2. *MARCH*.

At the command *walk*, gather the horse.



Pl. 56, Par. 298.

At the command *march*, rein by degrees, and hold the legs close to prevent the horse from coming to the halt; as soon as he walks, replace the hands gradually and relax the legs.

To Increase and Diminish the Rapidity of the Trot.

301. Being at the slow trot: 1. *Trot out*, 2. **MARCH.**

Gather the horse, then yield the hands, and close the legs by degrees until the horse gradually increases the gait to the trot.

The instructor sees that the horses are kept up to the proper gait, and pays particular attention to the position of the men; if their seats become too much deranged, he brings the squad to the slow trot, or to the walk; this is especially important in the earlier instruction of recruits.

302. To resume a moderate trot: 1. *Slow trot*, 2. **MARCH.**

Rein by degrees until the horse moderates the gait, closing the legs to prevent his taking the walk.

To Pass from the Halt to the Trot.

303. Being at the halt: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Trot*, 3. **MARCH.**

At the command *forward*, gather the horse.

At the command *march*, pass at once to the trot as explained from the walk, except that the legs are closed with more energy.

To Halt from the Trot.

304. Being at the trot: 1. *Squad*, 2. **HALT.**

Executed as explained from the walk; the men stop their horses together, but not too abruptly. (Par. 6.)

To Pass from the Front to the Rear of the Column.

305. Being at the walk, to teach recruits the application of the aids: 1. *First man from front to rear*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. **NEXT.**

At the first command, the leading man gathers his horse.

At the command *march*, he leaves the column by the right or left about, according as he is marching to the right or left hand, moves parallel to the column, and enters it again by another about.

The men in succession execute the same movement at the command *next*, which is repeated by the instructor until all the men have passed from front to rear.

To Pass from the Rear to the Front of the Column.

306. Being at the walk: 1. *Last man from rear to front*, 2. *Trot*, 3. **MARCH**, 4. **NEXT**.

At the command *trot*, the man in rear gathers his horse.

At the command *march*, he leaves the column by an oblique, takes the trot, moves parallel to the column, enters it again at the front by another oblique, and resumes the walk, and so on for the others, each moving out at the command *next*.

Should the man enter the column at too great a distance in front of the leading trooper, he slackens the walk until at the proper distance.

To March in Circle.

307. Marching to the right, and the conductor being at least 17 yards from a corner: 1. *Squad*, 2. *Circle to the right (left)*, 3. **MARCH**.

At the first command, the leading conductor gathers his horse.

At the command *march*, he describes a circle between the two tracks; the other men follow, each gathering his horse before entering upon the circle, keeping him there by the inner rein, and closing the leg on that side.

308. While circling, the squad may change gaits, be halted in column, and put in march, as when marching on the track.

To change hands: 1. *Column right (left)*, 2. **MARCH**.

The squad passes over the diameter of the circle and circles in the opposite direction by the commands: 3. *Column left (right)*, 4. **MARCH**, the command *march* being given when the conductor is two yards from the circumference.

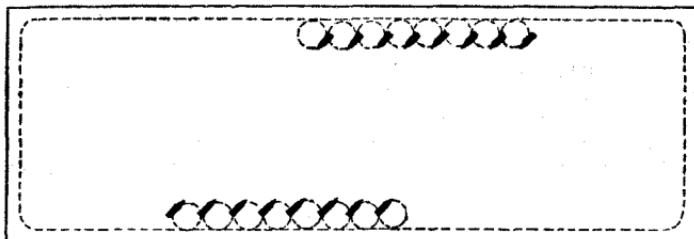
To march again on a straight line, the instructor commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. **MARCH**, when the leading conductor arrives on the long side of the track.

Individual Circling.

309. Marching to the right (left) hand on the long side of the hall: 1. *Men, circle to the right (left)*, 2. **MARCH**.

Each man marches on a circle four yards in diameter, tangent to the track, regulating on the conductor, all completing the circle at the same time. The men continue on the circle until the commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. **MARCH**, given as the men take the track; they then march on the track to the same hand as when the movement began.

When marching on the circle to the right, each man opens the right rein and closes both legs; when marching at the trot or gallop, he closes the left more than the right, to sustain the horse. If the



Pl. 57, Par. 309.

commands: 1. *Squad*, 2. *HALT*, be given, the men halt their horses facing in the same direction as the conductors.

To Mount (with Saddle).

310. The horses equipped with saddle and curb bridles are habitually formed in line. The men standing to horse, the instructor causes them to count off, and commands: 1. *PREPARE TO MOUNT*, 2. *MOUNT*.

At the first command, the odd numbers lead out (par. 295).

All the men drop the right rein, take two back steps, stepping off with the left foot, at the same time sliding the right hand along the left rein; half face to the right; this should place the man about opposite the girth; with the aid of the left hand take both reins in the right, forefinger between the reins, and place the right hand on the pommel, the reins coming into the hand on the side of the forefinger, and held so as to feel lightly the horse's mouth, the bight falling on the off side. (**TWO**) Place a third of the left foot in the stirrup, with the assistance of the left hand if necessary, and support it against the forearm of the horse; rest upon the ball of the right foot; grasp a lock of the mane with the left hand, the lock coming out between the thumb and forefinger.

At the command *mount*, spring from the right foot, holding firmly to the mane and keeping the right hand on the pommel; pass the right leg, knee bent, over the croup of the horse without touching

him; sit down in the saddle; let go the mane, insert the right foot in the stirrup, pass the reins into the left hand and adjust them.

At the command: 3. *Form*, 4. *RANK*, the even numbers move up in their intervals.

Position of the Soldier (with Saddle).

311. Same as previously explained (par. 267), with the following exceptions: Buttocks bearing equally and as flat as possible upon the middle of the saddle; reins coming into the left hand on the side of the little finger, and leaving it between thumb and forefinger; little finger between the reins, right rein above it; the other fingers closed, thumb pointing to the right front in prolongation of the forearm and pressing the reins firmly on second joint of forefinger, the end of the reins falling to the front and outside of the right rein; left forearm horizontal and close to the body without pressure; the back of the hand nearly vertical; right hand behind the thigh, arm hanging naturally; feet inserted in the stirrups so that the ball of the foot rests on the tread of the stirrup, heel slightly lower than the tread.

Stirrups.

312. The stirrups should support the feet and the weight of the legs only, and be of such length that when the legs are in proper position, the feet out of the stirrups, the treads will be on a level with the lower part of the inner ankle bone.

The length depends somewhat on the formation of the man; a man with a thick, heavy thigh requires a shorter stirrup than a man with a thin, flat one. For long distances at the gallop and trot a shorter stirrup is required than at a walk.

When riding, the stirrups take up, in a measure, the weight of the body in its descent to the saddle, by a yielding of the ankles to prevent shock. This action is an easy, quick stiffening of the muscles which distributes the downward motion between the feet, thighs, and seat.

If, after the man has exercised a short time at the slow trot, he has a close seat, his leg in proper position, with his heel down, but does not easily keep his stirrup, then the stirrup requires shortening.

*To Dismount (with Saddle).***313. 1. PREPARE TO DISMOUNT, 2. DISMOUNT.**

At the first command, the odd numbers move forward four yards, regulations by the right. All the men then seize the reins with the right hand, in front of and near the left, forefinger between the reins, so that they come in on the side of the forefinger; place the right hand on the pommel; let go with the left hand, grasp a lock of the mane, the lock coming out between the thumb and forefinger; take the right foot out of the stirrup; partly disengage the left foot, body erect.

At the command *dismount*, rise upon the left stirrup, pass the right leg, knee bent, over the croup of the horse without touching him; descend lightly to the ground, remove the left foot from the stirrup and place it by the side of the right, body erect; let go the mane; place the end of the reins on the neck near the pommel of the saddle with the right hand, which then seizes the left rein; face to the left, take two short steps, left foot first, slipping the right hand along the left rein, and take the position of stand to horse.

At the command, 3. *Form*, 4. *RANK*, the even numbers lead up into their intervals.

The Curb Bridle.

314. The general principles for the use of the reins and legs, already explained for the watering bridle, apply to the management of the horse with the curb bridle, except that the bridle hand is moved instead of both hands. In all movements of the hand the arm should act freely and without constraint to the body, and as the bit of the curb bridle is much more severe than that of the watering bridle, it must be applied gradually and more gently, particularly in halting and in reining back.

To turn the horse to the right (left): Carry the hand a little forward and to the right (left), so that the left (right) rein bears on his neck.

The Spur.

315. The spur is used as an aid, and also as a means of punishment. It is an aid when it is used to augment the effect produced by one or both legs; it is used as a means of punishment when the horse refuses to obey the action of the legs.

To use it as an aid, the man continues the pressure of the leg until the spur touches the skin, and adds its effect to that of the leg.

To use it as a means of punishment, hold firmly to the horse with the legs, turn the toes out a little, yield the hand slightly, and press firmly with the spur behind the girth, without moving the body, until the horse obeys. The spur must never be used to punish unless absolutely necessary, and then with vigor at the moment the horse commits the fault. Unnecessary strokes will arouse his resentment and induce stubbornness; a thumping or a continuous light touch will either make the horse insensible to the proper action of the legs or cause him to kick.

Instruction with Saddle, Curb Bridle, and Spurs.

316. The movements already prescribed are repeated. The instructor causes recruits at first to use the saddle and watering bridle, and does not give them the curb bridle and spurs until they have confidence in their seat and are able to ride fairly well.

As a general rule, after commencing the use of the saddle in the riding-hall exercises, about one-half the time of each drill will be without saddles, the saddles being removed and conveniently placed in the hall.

A man who can ride bareback can ride with a saddle.

The Gallop.

317. The gallop is a succession of leaps during which there is a small interval of time that all the feet are in the air. In galloping on a straight line, it is immaterial with which foot the horse leads, but companies will march with greater ease and comfort if all the horses lead with the same foot.

A horse gallops on the right foot when the right fore and hind legs move in advance of the left fore and hind legs; he gallops on the left foot when the left fore and hind legs are in advance. He gallops true when he gallops on the right foot in marching to the right, or on the left foot when marching to the left hand; he gallops false if in marching to the right he gallops on the left foot or conversely.

A horse is disunited when he gallops with the near foreleg followed by the off hind leg, or the off foreleg followed by the near hind leg; in either case his balance is deranged and his strength impaired.

When the horse gallops on the left foot, the rider feels a sensible movement in his position from left to right; when he gallops on the right foot, the movement of the rider is from right to left; when the horse is disunited, the rider experiences irregular movements; when the horse gallops true, he preserves his balance, and in case of a mistake, he has his legs under better control and can more easily recover himself. When he gallops false or disunited, he is apt to fall whenever he makes a blunder.

318. The *canter* is a short, collected gallop; the horse's forehand is raised, his whole figure is collected and shortened, his neck bowed and his head drawn in, and he moves by the spring of the haunches. It is the gait that should be used in the riding-hall exercises and mounted gymnastics.

The gallop can not be safely used in the riding hall unless the horse gallops true and the track is in good condition.

To Gallop.

319. The recruits marching to the right hand: 1. *To three yards take distance*, 2. *TROT*, 3. *MARCH*.

The leading man takes the trot; each of the other men in succession takes the trot when the one in front of him has gained the distance of three yards.

This precaution is taken with recruits to prevent the horses running upon each other and causing confusion.

1. *Gallop*; or, *Canter*, 2. *MARCH*.

At the command *gallop*, gather the horse.

At the command *march*, close both legs and rein in with a firm, light hand (this is to bring the haunches under), then carry the bridle hand to the left and press the left leg with vigor; these actions throw the weight on the near hind leg and allow the off fore and hind feet to lead; as soon as the horse rises, give the hand and relax the left leg; reining in slightly and closing the legs with light pressure will keep the horse at the gait and up to the hand; a dead pull should be avoided; if the horse leans on the hand, yield the hand and play the reins a little, then close the legs and rein in a little abruptly; as soon as the horse obeys, yield the hand.

For recruits, the gait at first is restricted to the canter.

To keep the horse true the rider must accommodate himself to all the horse's motions, particularly in changing direction at the corners. When a horse gallops false, or disunited, his rider is ordered to leave the column, come to the trot, and pass to the rear

of the column, taking care not to interfere with the other men; arriving at the rear, he resumes the gallop, the instructor explaining how to keep the horse true. The gallop to each hand will be kept up only once or twice around the riding school, the horses being brought to the trot before changing hands.

In turning the corners, the gait is apt to be too hurried.

To correct this fault, the bridle hand should be carried forward (with pressure on the inward rein) and the horse supported with the inward leg.

The instructor will not at first dwell upon the mechanism of the gait, but allow each recruit to accommodate himself to the motion of the horse without losing his seat.

The men must keep their horses steady; when able to manage them properly at the gallop, the distance of four feet from head to croup is gradually resumed.

In order to make it easier for the man to start his horse true, the instructor will find it advantageous to march the squad in line with intervals across the hall at the trot, and, upon approaching the track, commands: 1. *By the right flank*, 2. *Gallop*; or, 2. *Canter*, 3. **MARCH**.

Or, give the command *gallop* or *canter* when the squad is circling at the trot.

When the men have been sufficiently exercised at the gallop on straight lines and in circling, they are exercised at the gallop in marching by the flank and circling by man, the instructor taking care that the turns are not made too short; that the men keep their horses true, and that they do not derange their positions.

To Pass from the Canter to the Gallop, and the Reverse.

320. Being at the canter: 1. *Gallop*, 2. **MARCH**.

Give the hand and close the legs by degrees until the horse increases his gait to the gallop; when the proper cadence is attained, the instructor pays particular attention to the positions of the men; if their seats become too much deranged, he brings the squad to the canter, or to the trot.

To resume the canter: 1. *Canter*, 2. **MARCH**.

Rein in by degrees until the horse moderates the cadence, closing the legs to prevent his taking the trot.

To Pass from the Gallop or Canter to the Trot.

321. 1. *Trot*, 2. **MARCH**.

At the command *trot*, gather the horse.

At the command *march*, rein by degrees and hold the legs close; as soon as the horse trots, replace the hand gradually and relax the legs.

322. The object of circling on the forehand and haunches is to teach the horse to obey the pressure of the legs and reins, and to instruct the recruits in the application of the aids.

Each of these movements will first be taught to the recruits individually. If the movement be new to the horses, the man should have one or two pliant switches sufficiently long to reach his horse behind the girth, which are used at the time of and on the same side as the pressure of the leg; when the horse yields, much should be made of him; it will encourage the horse to pet him after each effort.

Care is taken that the movements are not hurried, nor too much required of the horse during the first trials.

To Turn on Forehand and Haunches.

323. To turn the horse on his forehand: 1. *On forehand*, 2. *To the right (left)*; or, 2. *To the right (left) about*, 3. **MARCH**.

At the first command, gather the horse.

At the command *march*, close the right leg behind the girth until the horse steps to the left with his hind feet, keeping him straight and preventing him from stepping off with his fore feet by supporting him with the left leg and the reins; relieve the pressure of the right leg as soon as the horse obeys. Continue the application of these means until the horse has turned to the required degree; the right fore foot should remain in place. If the horse does not obey the pressure of the legs at first, open slightly the right rein.

If the horse steps his fore feet to the right, increase the effect of the left rein to keep him in place.

324. To turn the horse on his haunches, the instructor places the squad on the track facing the wall and commands: 1. *On haunches*, 2. *To the right (left)*; or, 2. *To the right (left) about*, 3. **MARCH**.

Rein in to throw the weight on the haunches, and close the legs to prevent him from backing; then carry the bridle hand slightly forward and to the right, pressing the left rein on the horse's neck, without disturbing the normal pressure of the bit, to make him step with his fore feet to the right; at the same time support him with both legs, the left leg well behind the girth to keep the haunches in place.

Manual of the Rifle, Mounted.

325. The soldier inserts the rifle in the scabbard before leading out, or whenever, at other times, he has taken the position of stand to horse.

Upon dismounting, the rifle is habitually taken from the scabbard.

326. 1. Advance, 2. RIFLE.

Grasp the piece at the small of the stock with the right hand; raise it and place the butt upon the right thigh, barrel to the right, the piece inclined to the front at an angle of about thirty degrees.

327. 1. Return, 2. RIFLE.

Lower the muzzle, insert the rifle in the scabbard, and drop the right hand by the side. The rifle is always unloaded before executing *return rifle*. This rule is general, except for sentinels on post and when in the field.

328. Being at the return rifle: 1. Inspection, 2. RIFLE.

Take the position of *advance rifle*. (Par. 326.)

Each man after the inspector has passed *returns rifle*.

Manual of the Pistol.

329. The instruction under this head is first given on foot.

When a lanyard is used, one end is attached to the butt of the pistol; the other end forms a sliding loop, which is passed over the head and drawn snug against the right armpit. The lanyard should be of just such length that the arm can be extended without constraint.

330. The pistol being in the holster, to raise pistol: 1. Raise, 2. PISTOL.

At the command *raise*, unbutton the holster flap with the right hand and grasp the stock, back of the hand to the body.

At the command *pistol*, draw the pistol from the holster, reverse it, muzzle up, the hand holding the stock with the thumb and last three fingers; the little finger may be placed under the butt; the forefinger outside of the guard; the guard to the front, barrel nearly vertical; hand as high as the neck and six inches to the right and front of the right shoulder. *This is the position of raise pistol.*

When dismounted, carry the right foot about twenty inches to the right and place the left hand in the position of the bridle hand.

331. Being mounted and at the position raise pistol: 1. Lower, 2. PISTOL.

At the command *pistol*, lower the pistol without changing the grasp, and rest the hand and pistol on the right thigh, back of hand up, muzzle in front of right knee.

When dismounted, lower the pistol without changing the grasp of the hand, arm by the side and nearly extended, back of hand to the right; barrel inclined to the front and downward.

332. Being at the raise or lower pistol: 1. *Return*, 2. *PISTOL*.

At the command *pistol*, insert the pistol in the holster, back of hand to the body, button the flap and drop the hand by the side.

If dismounted, bring the right foot by the side of the left and drop the left hand by the side.

If the holster is so constructed that the butt is to the rear, *raise* and *return* pistol are executed as in paragraphs 330 and 332, except that the back of the hand is to the right and the pistol is not reversed.

333. 1. *Inspection*, 2. *PISTOL*.

At the command *pistol*, execute *raise pistol*, except that the pistol is held about six inches in front of the center of the body, barrel up, pointing to the left front and upward at an angle of about forty-five degrees, wrist straight and as high as the breast.

The instructor passes along the rank and examines the pistols. To inspect the pistol minutely, he takes it in his hands, and then returns it to the man, who grasps it at the stock and resumes *inspection pistol*; each man returns pistol as the inspector passes to the next. If the pistols are not inspected, they are returned by the commands: 1. *Return*, 2. *PISTOL*.

When dismounted the left hand and right foot remain in place.

THE SQUAD, MOUNTED.

334. In this instruction the squad consists of four men, normally one noncommissioned officer and three privates. (See Pars. 76, 77, 78.)

This instruction has the same object as the instruction of the squad in "The Squad Dismounted," and is accomplished by the same means so far as they are applicable to the mounted drills.

335. When the guide is announced, the man on the designated flank conducts and regulates the march for the time being, but in no other respect acts as guide. *This rule is general.*

336. The depth of a horse is taken as three yards and his front in rank as one yard, which includes his width and interval of eighteen inches when at stand to horse, or six inches from knee to knee (or a light touch of stirrups) when mounted.

337. To form the squad, the instructor commands: **LEAD OUT**, and indicates the point where the right of the squad is to be and the direction in which it is to face.

The men lead out and form in single rank from right to left, taking the position of stand to horse, with intervals of eighteen inches between horses.

The instructor commands: 1. **Count off**; at this command all except the right file execute eyes right and beginning on the right count one, two, three, four; each man turns his head and eyes to the front as he counts.

The squad is then mounted. (Par. 310.)

To March in Line.

338. In the direct march in line, the guide is right or left, as announced by the instructor.

339. Being in line at the halt: 1. **Forward**, 2. **MARCH**, 3. **Guide right (left)**.

The squad moves off promptly, the guide marching straight to the front at the regular gait.

The instructor observes in marching in line: That the squad marches straight to the front at the regular gait; that the men keep their horses straight in the rank; that they maintain the interval of six inches from knee to knee (or light touch of stirrup) toward the side of the guide; that they yield to pressure from that side and resist pressure from the opposite direction; that if too much closed toward the guide, they carry the bridle hand from that side, and close the leg on the side of the guide; that if the interval be too great, they carry the bridle hand toward the guide and close the leg on the opposite side; that while habitually keeping the *head to the front*, they occasionally *glance* toward the guide; if in advance, they rein in gradually; if in rear, they gradually increase the gait until the alignment is regained.

The instructor will impress upon the men that the alignment and interval can only be preserved by uniformity of gait and by keeping the horses straight in the line of direction. The interval, when lost, should be regained as much through the pressure of the legs as by the use of the reins.

To call attention to the loss of alignment or interval, the instructor commands: **DRESS**. At this command the men glance for an instant toward the guide and then make the necessary correction.

340. Marching in line, to effect a slight change of direction: *Incline to the right (left)*.

The guide turns his horse slightly to the right and marches in the new direction; the other men gradually conform to the movements of the guide, increasing or diminishing the gait, according as the change is toward or opposite the side of the guide.

To Halt.

341. Whenever the squad is in motion, it is halted by the commands: 1. **Squad**, 2. **HALT**. *This rule is general, the command platoon, company, etc., being substituted for squad.*

To March Backward.

342. 1. **Backward**, 2. **Guide right (left)**, 3. **MARCH**.

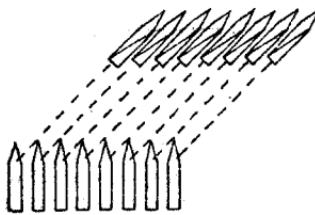
All the men rein back, dressing on the guide.

This movement is used for short distances only.

Being in Line, to Oblique.

343. 1. **Right (Left) oblique**, 2. **MARCH**.

At the command *march*, each man executes a turn of forty-five degrees to the right, his right knee in rear of the left knee of the man on his right. The squad moves in the new direction, regulating by the right, in a line parallel to the original front.



Pl. 58, Par. 343.

To resume the original direction: 1. *Forward*, 2. *MARCH*.
Each man turns forty-five degrees to the left and marches straight to the front, regulating on the guide. (Par. 97.)

THE COMPANY, MOUNTED.

344. The management of the company and its effectiveness are dependent upon the grouping of the men into squads, under the immediate control of the noncommissioned officers, who are held responsible for the discipline and order in camp and quarters.

345. The captain is held responsible for the theoretical and practical instruction of his officers and noncommissioned officers.

He requires them to study and recite these regulations so they can explain thoroughly every movement before it is put into execution.

The lieutenants will frequently drill the company under the superintendence of the captain. Sergeants should be capable of drilling the platoons.

346. When companies are small, two or more may occasionally be united, and the company thus formed drilled by one of the captains; the lieutenants command the platoons and the sergeants and corporals are posted according to rank. One object of thus uniting companies is to give officers experience in handling a company of the legal maximum or war strength.

347. Movements are first taught at the walk, that the mechanism may be thoroughly understood; habitually thereafter they will be at the trot. They will not be ordered so as to succeed each other too rapidly; that is, one movement must be completed before another is ordered.

348. The captain may require the chiefs of platoons to repeat such commands as are to be immediately executed by their platoons. In successive movements, each chief will give his commands at the proper time and place.

Formation of the Company.

349. The company is formed in single rank and is divided into platoons, according to its strength; the division is so made that the platoons may be of nearly equal strength. Habitually the platoons should consist of not less than three nor more than six squads.

When the rank is composed of less than twenty-four men, the division into platoons may be omitted.

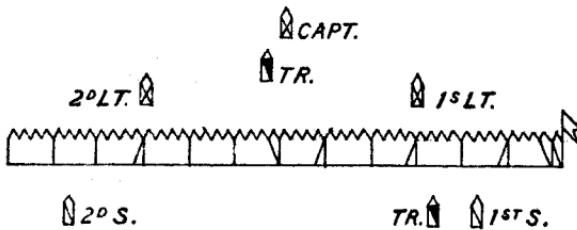
In whatever direction the company faces, the platoons are designated from the right when in line, and from the head when in column, *right platoon, left platoon*.

Posts of Officers, Noncommissioned Officers, and Musicians in Line.

350. The captain is eight yards in front of the center of the company. (Par. 13.)

The chiefs of platoons are two yards in front of the center of their platoons.

The *senior lieutenant* commands the right platoon; the *lieutenant* next in rank commands the platoon on the left of the company.



Pl. 59, Par. 350.

The *first sergeant* is two yards in rear of the second squad from the right; the *second sergeant* is two yards in rear of the second squad from the left. They are called respectively the *right* and *left principal guides*. In addition to their duties as principal guides they perform the duties of file closers.

When the company is divided into more than two platoons, the center platoons, in the absence of officers, are commanded by sergeants in order of rank. A noncommissioned officer, preferably a sergeant, carries the guidon (see par. —), and is posted on the right of the company. He is not counted in the rank.

351. Absent officers and noncommissioned officers are generally replaced by the next in rank or grade. In emergency, the captain may assign noncommissioned officers as he may deem necessary.

When the musicians are not united, one musician accompanies the captain and is one yard to the left and one yard to the rear of the captain's horse. The other musician is in the line of file closers, in rear of the third squad.

On the march, when required to play, the musicians march at the head of the column.

352. Noncommissioned officers commanding companies or platoons have the same armament as the men of their companies; they do not execute the exercises in the manual. In rendering honors, they execute the *advance rifle*.

to Form the Company.

353. At the sounding of the *assembly*, the first sergeant takes his position in front of where the center of the company is to form, and facing it, commands: **FALL IN**.

The guidon places himself facing to the front where the right of the company is to rest. The formation is completed as prescribed in paragraph 153. The first sergeant marches the company to the stables, causes the men to saddle, bridle, and prepare to lead out.

354. The first sergeant commands: **LEAD OUT**. The men lead out; the guidon, habitually mounted, takes post where the right of the rank is to rest, and faces in the direction in which it is to face; the men form on the left of the guidon at stand to horse, in single rank and with intervals of eighteen inches between horses; non-commissioned officers, as far as practicable, take their places at once, or take post in rear of and near their places in line.

The first sergeant, mounted, commands: **COUNT OFF**. The squads successively count off as in The Squad. If the squad on the left consists of less than four men, they are placed in the line of file closers, each in rear of the squad to which assigned. The first sergeant then divides the company into platoons, and causes the non-commissioned officers to take their posts.

The first sergeant, six yards in front of the center of the company, turns about so as to face toward the captain, salutes with the right hand, reports the result of the roll call, and then without command takes his post habitually at the trot or canter.

The chiefs of platoons, mounted, as soon as the first sergeant reports, take post ten yards in front of and facing their platoons.

The captain, mounted, takes post twelve yards in front of and facing the center of the company; he returns the salute of the first sergeant, and commands: 1. **PREPARE TO MOUNT**, 2. **MOUNT**, 3. **Form**, 4. **RANK**.

At the command *rank*, the chiefs of platoons move forward, turn to the left about, and take their posts.

355. In turning about when moving to and from their posts, officers habitually turn to the left about.

356. If the formal roll call is to be omitted, the company may be assembled in column of squads; the first sergeant indicates the direction the column is to face; he may post the guidon for this purpose; the first sergeant commands: 1. *In column of squads*, 2. *FALL IN*.

The men form in column of squads, the leading squad abreast of the guidon and between him and the first sergeant.

357. In case of alarm or surprise, *to horse* is sounded. The men then saddle, pack, bridle, and mount with the utmost celerity, and repair to the place of assembly, which is always previously designated.

Alignments.

358. The instructor moves two men from the right (left or center) a few yards to the front, sees that they are in line, and commands: 1. *By file*, 2. *Right (Left or Center)*, 3. *DRESS*, 4. *FRONT*.

At the second command, the file on the right gathers his horse, and at the command *dress*, moves forward; when near the line he slackens the gait, moves up slowly, casts his eyes to the right so as to see the buttons on the breast of the second file from him, sits squarely on his horse, keeps his horse straight in ranks, and touches lightly with his stirrup the stirrup of the file on his right; the other files dress in the same manner, each moving off when the preceding one halts. At the command *front*, given when the last file is aligned, all cast their eyes to the front. All movements in the ranks must then cease.

Dressing to the center, the files next on the right and left of the center move to the front, and dress as explained; those on the right of the center dress as if the alignment were to the left, and those on the left of the center as if the alignment were to the right. The instructor verifies the alignment from either flank.

The instructor observes in the alignment: That each file gathers his horse at the proper time; moves his horse steadily and keeps him square to the front; that he sits squarely on his horse; dresses promptly as he arrives on the line; that he does not lean the head or body to the front or rear; that he keeps the interval of six inches from knee to knee (or touches lightly the stirrup of the file on his right); that he relaxes the reins and legs as soon as he has dressed.

In the first drills the basis of the alignment is established parallel to the front of the company, and afterwards in oblique directions.

The guidon and principal guide may first be established as follows: The captain places himself on the flank toward which he wishes

to align the company, three yards from the point of rest, facing to the new front, and commands: **GUIDES OUT.**

The guidon moves quickly and takes post at the point of rest, facing to the front; the principal guide on the flank opposite the point of rest moves quickly and takes post, a little more than the front of the company from the guidon, on a line with the captain and guidon, facing to the front.

In the alignments by file, each chief of platoon moves up when his first file moves out; the captain may direct the chiefs of platoons to face their platoons; each chief of platoon faces to the front when the last man of his platoon has arrived on the line.

359. At the command **front**, the captain and principal guide take their posts.

In dressing the guidon takes post at the point of rest.

Prompt alignment will be insisted upon.

These rules are general.

360. When the men have learned to align themselves man by man, the instructor establishes the basis of alignment as before and aligns the company by the commands: 1. **Right (Left or Center)**, 2. **DRESS**, 3. **FRONT**.

At the command **dress**, all the men except the base files move forward and dress up to the line.

361. Alignment to the rear is executed on the same principles; the instructor commands: 1. **Right (Left) backward**, 2. **DRESS**, 3. **FRONT**.

All the men except the base files rein back, keeping their horses straight, halt in line with, or a little in rear of, the base and immediately dress up to the line.

362. When the company dresses quickly and well, one file from the flank moves to the point of rest, or without leaving the rank places his horse perpendicular to the required direction by a movement of the forehead or haunches.

363. In dressing, the first two or three files are accurately aligned as quickly as possible, in order to afford a base for the rest of the company.

This rule is general.

Being in Line, or Column of Platoons, to Dismount.

364. At the command **prepare to dismount**, the chiefs of platoons move forward, turn to the left about and halt, so as to be about ten yards in front of their platoons.

This rule is general.

*Being in Column of Squads or Twos, to Dismount.***365. Being at the halt or marching: 1. *PREPARE TO DISMOUNT*, 2. *DISMOUNT*.**

At the first command, Nos. 1 and 2 open to the right and front, Nos. 3 and 4 to the left and front, and all halt; the files open only so far as to allow room to dismount without interfering with each other; Nos. 1 and 4 open a little more than Nos. 2 and 3.

The column of twos dismounts by the same commands and means.

At the commands *forward, march*, either before or after mounting, the column moves forward, the files closing toward the center.

The chiefs of platoons and file closers turn outward from the column.

To Rest, and to Resume the Attention.

366. The company is rested and called to attention as in pars. 274 and 275. After dismounting, the command *rest*, or *at ease*, may be given either before or after forming rank; the chiefs of platoons dismount, and at the command *rest* may leave their places.

Pl. 60, Par. 365.

To Dismiss the Company.

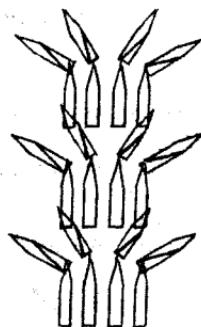
367. The captain causes the company to dismount and form rank, and directs the first sergeant: *Dismiss the company*; the officers retire; the first sergeant salutes and the company is dismissed.

To March in Line.

368. In company drill, in the direct march in line, the guide, if not announced to the right or left, is center without indication.

The guidon takes post two yards in rear of the center guide, assists in regulating the march of the center guide, and gives him points of direction. If he observes persistent crowding of files on one flank with a corresponding opening of intervals on the other flank, the point of direction has probably been misjudged, and a new point of direction should be given, more to the right or left according as the crowding was on the left or right of the center.

If the captain gives the point of direction, the guide marches upon it, and it should not be changed by the guidon. If the captain does



not designate the center guide, the guidon will do so. If the guide be announced to the right or left, the guidon takes post by the side of the guide on the flank indicated. Whenever the guide is changed, the guidon moves in rear of the rank to his new position.

According as the guide is right, left, or center, the chief of the right, left, center (or right center) platoon is responsible for the gait; the guide preserves the distance of two yards.

To Turn and Halt.

369. Marching in line: 1. *Company right (left)*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. **FRONT**.

The first command is given when the company is at least three yards from the turning point.

At the command *march*, given the instant the company is to turn, the file on the right, who is the pivot, turns his horse ninety degrees

to the right on arc with a radius of two yards, and halts; each of the other files turns his horse to the right; approximating the oblique, and moving by the shortest line without changing the speed, places himself upon the alignment established by the pivot man; all dress to the pivot without command.

The captain verifies the alignment from the pivot flank.

If at the halt, the movement is executed in the same manner.

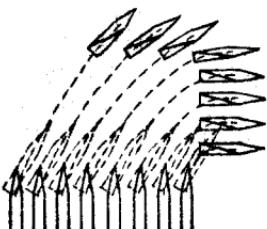
Company half right (half left) is executed in the same manner; the pivot man makes a half turn (forty-five degrees) to the right.

The chiefs of platoons move by the shortest lines to their new positions; the guidon takes post abreast of the pivot file; each file closer follows the file in front of him.

370. 1. *Right (Left) turn*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Guide center (right or left)*.

The guidon does not change position during the execution of the movement. The chiefs of platoons and file closers move as in par. 369.

The file on the right turns his horse ninety degrees to the right on an arc with a radius of two yards and moves forward in the new direction without changing (increasing) the speed; each of the other files turns his horse to the right, approximating the oblique, and



Pl. 61, Par. 369.

moving at the trot by the shortest line, places himself on the new line, when he takes the gait and direction of the pivot file. During the turn the guide is, without command, on the pivot flank; the guide is announced when all the men have arrived on the line.

If marching at the trot, the pivot file continues at the trot; all the others move at the gallop.

If marching at the gallop, the pivot takes the canter; all the other men continue the gallop, each taking the canter on arriving in line; as soon as the men have arrived on the line the instructor commands: 1. *Gallop*, 2. *MARCH*, 3. *Guide right (left or center)*.

Right (or Left) half turn is executed on the same principles; the pivot file makes a half turn to the right.

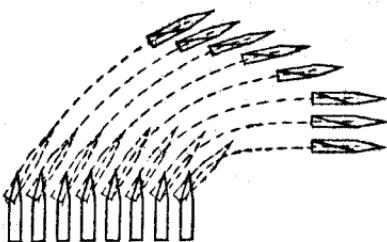
Movements by Squads, Twos, and Files.

371. Being in line, to march in column of squads: 1. *Squads right (left)*, 2. *MARCH*.



Pl. 63, Par. 371.

Each squad wheels 90 degrees to the right on a fixed pivot; the pivot file gradually turns his horse on the fore feet, without advancing, reining back or moving to the right or left, conforming to the movements of the marching flank, which marches on an arc of a circle with the pivot as a center; each pivot file closes his right leg to insure the closing of his horse's haunches toward the marching flank. The men dress toward the marching flank, move in conformity with it, and keep the interval from the pivot. Upon the completion of the wheel, the men move forward in a direction parallel to the former front, dressing on the side of the guide, and preserving the distance of four feet from head to croup.

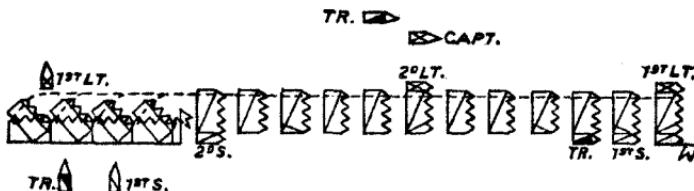


Pl. 62, Par. 370.

Each chief of platoon takes post on the left of his leading squad. The guide is always, without indication, on the side toward the chiefs of platoons. The chief at the head of the column regulates the gait and direction.

The guidon marches abreast of the leading squad, two, or file on the side opposite the chiefs of platoons.

The principal guides march abreast of the second and rear squads, twos, or files; the other file closers, if there be any, march abreast of the nearest squads, twos, or files; all on the side opposite the chiefs of platoons.



Pl. 64, Par. 372.

In column of squads, twos, or files, the captain marches opposite the center, on the side of the chiefs of platoons and eight yards from the flank of the column.

372. To form column of squads and halt: 1. *Squads right (left)*, 2. *MARCH*, 3. *Company*, 4. *HALT*.

The command *halt* is given as the squads complete the wheel.

373. In all wheelings by squads, the forward march is taken up on completion of the movement, unless the command *halt* be given.

In column of squads the guide of the leading squad is the guide of the column.

These rules are general.

To Change Direction.

374. Marching in column of squads: 1. *Column right (left)*, 2. *MARCH*.

The leading squad executes right turn. The other squads move forward and turn on the same ground as the first.

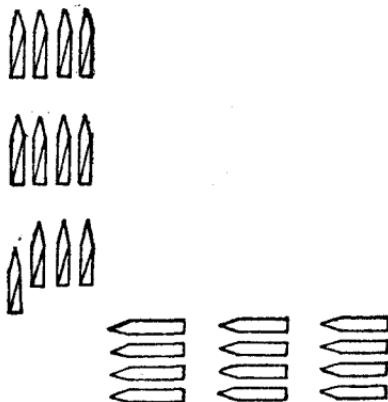
Column half right (or half left) is similarly executed.

Being in column of squads at the halt, to march and change direction at the same time: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide right (left)*, 3. *Column right (left)*, 4. **MARCH**.

To make a slight change of direction: *Incline to the right (or left)*.

Being in Line, to Form Column of Squads and Change Direction at the Same time.

375. 1. *Squads right (left)*, 2. *Column right (left)*; or, 2. *Column half right (half left)*, 3. **MARCH**.



Pl. 65, Par. 374.



Pl. 66, Par. 376.

To March the Column of Squads to the Rear.

376. 1. *Squads right (left) about*, 2. **MARCH**.

Each squad wheels to the right one hundred and eighty degrees on a fixed pivot. Great precision is required in wheeling about, that the flanks may not interfere.

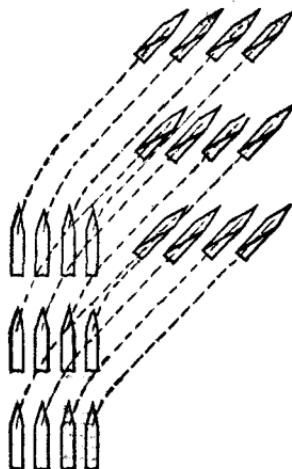
377. In wheeling about in column of squads, twos, or files, the captain turns about and gains his interval: The chiefs of platoons and guidon turn about and hasten to their posts; the file closers turn about individually and take their places abreast of their squads. All turn in the same direction as the squads wheel.

*To Oblique in Column of Squads.***378. 1. Right (Left) oblique, 2. MARCH.**

At the command *march*, the files execute individually a half-turn to the right, and then march at an angle of forty-five degrees to the original direction.

The front of each squad remains parallel to the original front.

The oblique in column of twos or files is similarly executed.



Pl. 67, Par. 378.

To resume the original direction: 1. *Forward*, 2. **MARCH**.

Each file executes individually a half-turn to the left, closes to and regulates on the guide of his squad. (See par. 290.)

*Being in Column of Squads, to Form Line to the Right or Left.***379. 1. Squads right (left), 2. MARCH.**

The squads wheel to the right and move forward.

To halt the company: 3. *Company*, 4. **HALT**.

The command *halt* is given as the squads unite in line.

380. When the column is wheeled into line toward the side of the file closers, each chief of platoon may pass between his leading

squad and the rear squad of the preceding platoon; the file on the marching flank of the leading squad slackens his gait to allow the chief of platoon to precede him; when necessary, the chiefs of platoons pass around the flanks; the captain and the file closers pass around the flanks; if the line be halted, the guidon takes post on the marching flank of the leading squad, unless otherwise directed by the captain.

381. The captain, in forming line from column of squads, goes to his position by the shortest line without passing between the squads.

Being in Column of Squads, to Form Front into Line.

382. 1. *Right (Left) front into line,* 2. **MARCH.** 3. **Squad.** 4 **HALT.** 5. **FRONT.**

The leading squad marches straight to the front, dressing to the left; the other squads oblique to the right; each squad, when opposite its place in line, marches to the front.

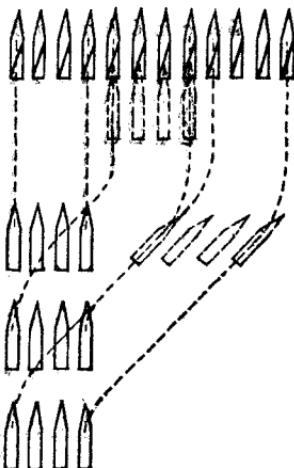
At the command *halt*, given when the leading squad has advanced thirty yards, it halts and dresses to the left; each of the other squads halts just short of the line and dresses to the left.

The principles of paragraph 8 apply for example:

If marching at the trot or at the walk and the command be *trot*, the leading squad moves at the walk, the other squads oblique at the trot, each taking the walk and regulating by the left upon arriving abreast of the leading squad.

If at the halt or marching at the walk, and the command *trot* or *gallop* be given, the leading squad moves at the walk, the other squads oblique at the trot or gallop as ordered, each taking the walk on arriving abreast of the leading squad.

If marching at the gallop or at the trot and the command be *gallop*, the same principles apply, the leading squad moving at the trot.



Pl. 68, Par. 382.

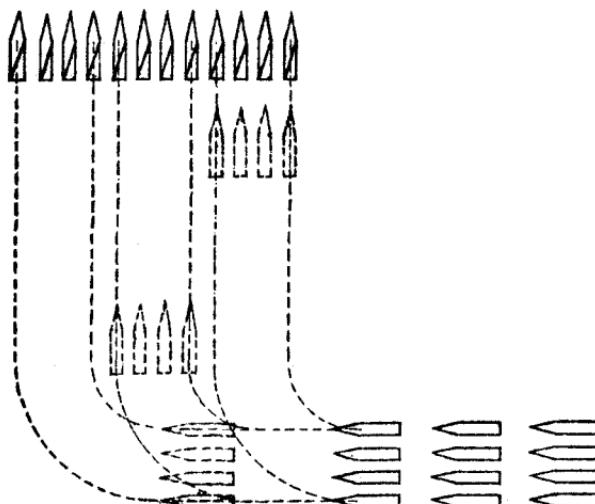
383. When the column is formed front into line toward the side of the file closers, each chief of platoon passes in front of his leading squad, after the rear squad of the preceding platoon ceases to oblique and begins to move forward; the file closers pass around the flanks or between the squads; the guidon takes post abreast of the leading squad at the point of rest.

384. In movements where it is prescribed that the leading squad or subdivision moves thirty yards to the front and is then halted, it may be halted at a greater or less distance when necessary.

When the units form successively on the line, they regulate toward the point of rest until the completion of the movement; the instructor may caution *guide center*, as soon as the center guide is confirmed in the new direction.

These rules are general.

Being in Column of Squads, to Form on Right or Left into Line.



Pl. 69, Par. 385.

385. On right (left) into line, 2. MARCH, 3. Company, 4. HALT, 5. FRONT.

The leading squad turns to the right and marches forward in the new direction, regulating by the right.

At the command *halt*, given when the leading squad has advanced thirty yards in the new direction, it halts and dresses to the right; each of the other squads marches four yards beyond the turning point of the next preceding squad, turns to the right, moves to the new alignment, halts, and dresses as explained for the leading squad.

If marching at the trot, or at the walk, and the command be *trot*, the leading squad turns to the right, and upon completing the turn takes the walk; the other squads move at the trot; each takes the walk upon arriving abreast of the leading squad.

If marching at the gallop, or at the trot, and the command be *gallop*, the same principle applies; the leading squad turns to the right at the gallop and then takes the trot; the other squads execute the movement at the gallop and take the trot upon arriving abreast of the leading squad.

386. When the column is formed on the right (or left) into line toward the side of the chiefs of platoons, each file closer follows the squad nearest him, passing in front of the next following squad; the guidon takes post abreast of the leading squad at the point of rest.

387. 1. *Squads right (left) about*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Company*, 4. **HALT**.

The squads wheel about to the right.

The command *halt* is given as the squads unite in line.

Being in Line, to March to the Rear.

388. 1. *Squads right (left) about*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Guide center (right or left)*.

389. In wheeling about from line, the captain and chiefs of platoons pass around the flanks, or, when necessary, may pass between squads. The guidon, moving by the shortest line, takes his place on the nearest flank or in rear of the center, according as he was posted before the about, or as may be directed by the captain; the file closers pass around the flanks.

Being in Column of Squads, to Form Column of Twos.

390. Being at the halt: 1. *By twos*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Guide (right or left)*.

The right two (Nos. 1 and 2) of the leading squad move straight to the front; the left two (Nos. 3 and 4) of the leading squad keep

their horses straight until their horses' heads are passed by the croups of the horses of the right two men, when they oblique to the right and follow the leading two at the distance of four feet. Each of the other squads breaks in the same manner as soon as the left two of the preceding squad commences to oblique.

Nos. 3 and 4 always follow in rear of Nos. 1 and 2, no matter on which side the guide may be or which flank be in front.

If marching at the walk, the right two of the leading squad continues the walk; the other men halt at the command *march* and then execute the movement as before.

If marching at the trot, or at the walk and the command be *trot*, the right two of the leading squad moves at the trot, the left two of the leading squad moves at the walk till disengaged, when it obliques at the trot; the other squads move at the walk, and break successively at the trot.

If marching at the walk and the command be *gallop*, the same principle applies; the right two of the leading squad takes the gallop, the left two moves at the walk till disengaged, when it obliques at the gallop; the other squads move at the walk, and break successively at the gallop.

Pl. 70, Par. 390. If marching at the gallop, or at the trot and the command be *gallop*, the same principles apply, the squads moving at the trot, and breaking successively at the gallop.

Being in Column of Squads, to Form Column of Files.

391. 1. By file, 2. MARCH.

The movement is executed according to the principles explained in paragraph 390. No. 1 of the leading squad moves forward and is followed successively by Nos. 2, 3, and 4, who preserve a distance of four feet from head to croup. When No. 4 commences to oblique, No. 1 of the succeeding squad marches forward, or takes the increased gait.

Column of files from column of twos is formed in a similar manner, No. 1 leading the column.



Being in Column of Twos, to Form Column of Squads.

392. Being at the halt, or marching at the walk: 1. *Form squads*, 2. *MARCH*.

Nos. 1 and 2 of the leading squad march three yards (one horse's length) to the front and halt; Nos. 3 and 4 of the leading squad oblique to the left until uncovered, then march to the front and halt when abreast of Nos. 1 and 2; the other twos march forward and form squads successively as explained for the first squad; Nos. 3 and 4 of each squad commence the oblique to the left when Nos. 1 and 2 are at three yards from their position.

If marching at the trot, or at the walk, and the command be *trot*, the leading two (Nos. 1 and 2) moves at the walk, the rear two (Nos. 3 and 4) of the leading squad oblique to the left at the trot, and takes the walk upon arriving abreast of the leading two; the other twos move at the trot, the squads successively forming and taking the walk as the leading two closes upon the preceding squad.

If marching at the walk and the command be *gallop*, the leading two moves at the walk, the others take the gallop, form squads, and take the walk.

If marching at the gallop or at the trot and the command be *gallop*, the same principles apply, the leading two moving at the trot.

Pl. 71, Par. 392.

Being in Column of Files, to Form Column of Squads or Twos.

393. 1. *Form squads*, 2. *MARCH*.

The movement is executed on the same principles as in forming squads from column of twos: Nos. 1 of each squad being the base, and Nos. 2, 3, and 4 obliquing to the left and forming on the left of No. 1.

1. *Form twos*, 2. *MARCH*.

The movement is executed on the same principles as in forming squads; Nos. 1 and 3 being the base files, Nos. 2 forming on the left of Nos. 1, and Nos. 4 on the left of Nos. 3.

Movements in Column of Twos.

394. The column of twos changes direction, halts and advances by the same commands and means as a column of squads.

395. The column of twos is marched to the rear by the commands: 1. *Twos right (left) about*; 2. *MARCH*.



If the column of files or twos be marched to the rear, and the successive numbers inverted, to re-form twos or squads: 1. *Form twos (squads)*, 2. *Right oblique*, 3. **MARCH**.

No. 4 (or Nos. 3 and 4) advances three yards and halts; the other files oblique to the right and form in their proper order, according to the principles of paragraph 392.

Being in Column of Twos or Files, to Form Line.

396. To the right or left: 1. *Right (Left) into line*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Company*, 4. **HALT**, 5. **FRONT**.

The leading two (or file) turns to the right and moves forward, the command *halt* being given when it has advanced thirty yards; the others move forward and successively turn to the right when three yards from the point opposite their places in line, forming to the right of the leading two (or file), halt, and align themselves.

The principles of paragraph 8 apply.

397. To the front: 1. *Right (Left) front into line*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Company*, 4. **HALT**, 5. **FRONT**.

The movement is executed according to the same principles as when in column of squads. (Par. 382.)

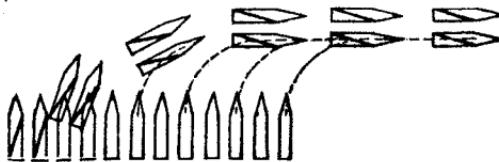
398. On right or left: 1. *On right (left) into line*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Company*, 4. **HALT**, 5. **FRONT**.

The movement is executed according to the same principles as when in column of squads. (Par. 382.)

399. After forming the line from column of twos or files, if the numbers of the files be not in their proper sequence in the sets of squads, the instructor may cause the company to count off; but this is not necessary unless the company is to be maneuvered by squads.

Being in Line, to Form Column of Twos or Files.

400. By the flank. Being at the halt: 1. *By twos (files)*, 2. *By the right (left) flank*, 3. **MARCH**.

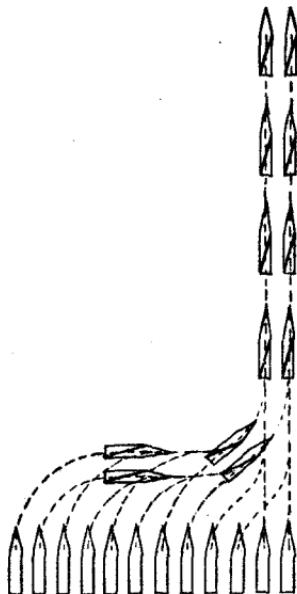


Pl. 72, Par. 400.

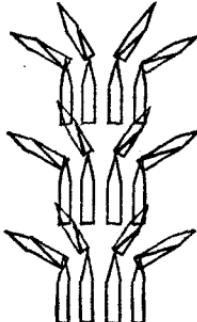
The right two (or file) turns to the right and marches forward in the new direction; each of the other twos (or files) turns to the right in time to follow the preceding two at a distance of four feet.

If marching, all halt at the command *march*, except the right two.
401. To the front. Being at the halt: 1. *Right (Left) by twos*, 2. *MARCH*.

The right two men march straight to the front; the second two oblique to the right when the croups of the horses of the first two are opposite the heads of the horses of the second two, and follows the leading two at a distance of four feet; each of the other twos successively turns to the right on a movable pivot, moves forward



Pl. 73, Par. 401.



Pl. 74, Par. 402.

as in paragraph 400, and then turns to the left so as to follow the preceding two at a distance of four feet.

If marching, all except the right two halt at the command *march*.

Being in Column of Squads, to Dismount.

402. Being at the halt or marching: 1. ***PREPARE TO DISMOUNT***, 2. ***DISMOUNT***.

At the first command, Nos. 1 and 2 open to the right and front, Nos. 3 and 4 to the left and front, and all halt; the files open only so far as to allow to dismount without interfering with each other; Nos. 1 and 4 open a little more than Nos. 2 and 3.

The column of twos dismounts by the same commands and means.

At the commands *forward, march*, either before or after mounting, the column moves forward, the files closing toward the center.

403. Being in column of squads, twos, or files, to change the guide or the chiefs of platoons to the opposite flank: 1. *Chiefs of platoons, on the right (left) flank*, 2. *MARCH*.

The chief of the leading platoon, the guidon, and the leading principal guide pass by the head of the column to their new positions on the opposite flank; the other chiefs of platoons turn to the left about, the other file closers to the right about, and, passing by the rear of the column, change to the opposite flank and hasten to their posts.

The captain passes by the head or rear of the column.

When changing to the opposite flank of the column, the chiefs of platoons pass between the column and the file closers.

The Platoon Column.

404. A *platoon column* is a company in column of platoons.

The distance between platoons, or platoon distance, is three yards less than platoon front.

In the *platoon column* the guide is habitually *center*, without indication; each chief of platoon designates his *center guide*. The guidon is two yards in rear of the center of the first platoon, unless it consists of less than four sets of squads, when he takes post in the line of file closers in rear of the right squad. When the guide is announced or prescribed on either flank, the guidon is abreast of the leading platoon, on the side of the guide.

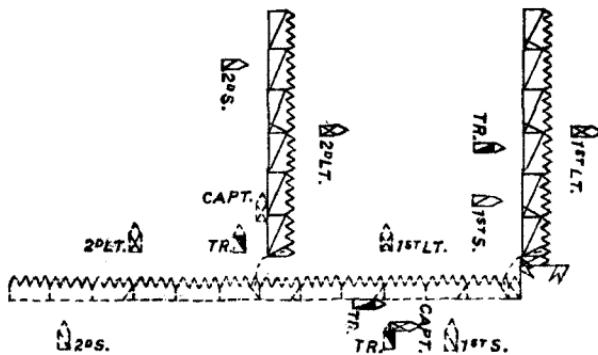
The captain is abreast of the center, on the side of the guide, and eight yards from the flank of the column. When the guide is center, he takes post on either flank.

405. When the formation will admit of the simultaneous execution of movements by platoons, the captain may cause them to execute movements prescribed for the *company*, prefixing the command *platoons* to the commands therein prescribed.

Being in Line, To Form Column of Platoons, Faced to the Right or Left.

406. 1. Platoons right (left), 2. MARCH.

Each platoon executes the *turn and halt*, as prescribed for the company. (Par. 369.)



Pl. 75, Par. 406.

407. Each chief of platoon moves to his new position (par. 369), and as soon as his platoon is dressed, commands: *FRONT. This rule in general for dressing a platoon column.*

Being in Line, to March to the Right or Left in Column of Platoons.

408. 1. Platoons right (left) turn, 2. MARCH. 3. Guide center (right or left).

Each platoon turns and advances as in paragraph 370.

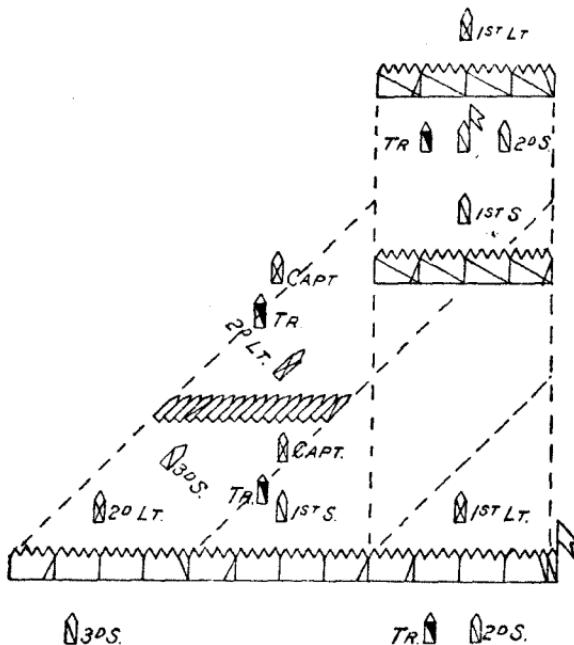
409. The chief of the leading platoon regulates the gait and direction; the guide of that platoon maintains the distance of two yards from the chief of platoon. The guidon assists in regulating the march of the leading guide. The guides of the platoons following the first follow in the trace of the one next in front at the proper distance.

410. The trace and distance, when lost, are gradually recovered. The trace is recovered by inclining slightly to the right or left. Distances are recovered by a slight increase or decrease of gait.

These rules are general.

*Being in Line, to March in Column of Platoons to the Front.***411. Being at the halt: 1. Right (Left) by platoons, 2. MARCH.**

The right platoon advances at the walk; the other platoons successively execute right oblique, each when the guide of the preceding platoon has advanced a little less than half platoon front; each



Pl. 76, Par. 411.

chief of platoon commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. **MARCH**, so as to follow in the trace of the leading platoon.

If marching at the walk, at the command *march*, the right platoon continues the march; the other platoons halt, each chief giving the commands or signal; the movement is then completed as from the halt.

If marching at the trot, or at the walk and the command be *trot*, the right platoon moves at the trot; the others move at the

walk, and successively execute right oblique at the trot, so as to follow at the proper distance.

If marching at the gallop, or at the trot and the command be *gallop*, the right platoon moves at the gallop; the others move at the trot, and successively execute right oblique at the gallop so as to follow at the proper distance.

Being in Column of Platoons at the Halt, to Advance.

412. 1. Forward, 2. MARCH.

Being in Column of Platoons, to Oblique.

413. 1. Right (Left) oblique, 2. MARCH.

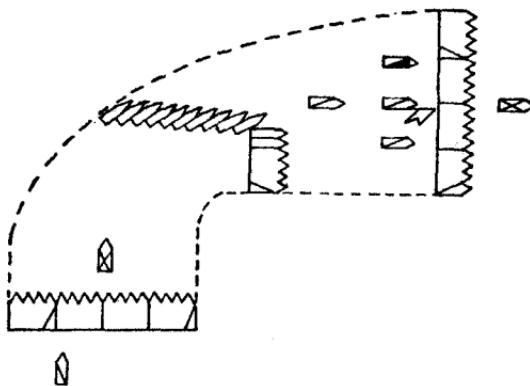
414. To resume the original direction: 1. Forward, 2. MARCH.

In obliquing in column of subdivisions, the subdivisions preserve their parallelism to their original front; if the subdivisions are unequal in size and the oblique is made toward the side opposite the guide, the guides during the oblique maintain the same relative positions they had when commencing the oblique.

These rules are general.

Being in Column of Platoons, to Change Direction.

415. Being in march: 1. Column right (left), 2. MARCH.



Pl. 77, Par. 415.

At the first command, the chief of the leading platoon commands: *Right turn.*

At the command *march*, repeated by the chief, the leading platoon turns to the right. (Par. 370.)

The other platoons march squarely up to where the leading platoon turned, and at the commands of their chiefs turn to the right.

As, in turning, the dress is always toward the pivot without command, each chief, upon completion of the turn, cautions his subdivision: *Guide center (right or left)*, according as the guide was center, right, or left before the turn.

Column half right, or *half left*, is similarly executed; each chief giving the preparatory commands: *Right (Left) half turn*.

To put the column in march and change direction at the same time: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Column right (left)*; or 2. *Column half right (half left)*, 3. **MARCH**.

To Face the Platoon Column to the Rear.

416. 1. *Squads right (left) about*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Company*, 4. **HALT**.
Should the platoons be unequal in size, the guides regain the trace and distance when put in march.

To March the Platoon Column to the Rear.

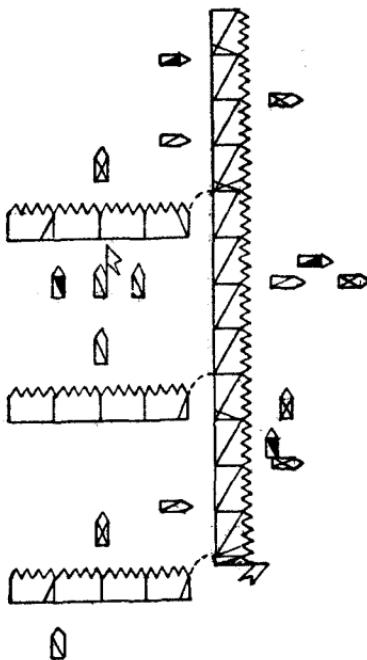
417. 1. *Squads right (left) about*, 2. **MARCH**.

Being in Column of Platoons, to Form Line to the Right or Left.

418. To form line and halt: 1. *Platoons right (left)*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. **FRONT**.

The guidon takes post on the pivot ~~flank~~ of the rear platoon.

Before forming line, the captain, if necessary, may cause the guides to cover at the proper distance; this is usually done by putting the column in march and ordering the guide on the flank toward which the line is to be formed.

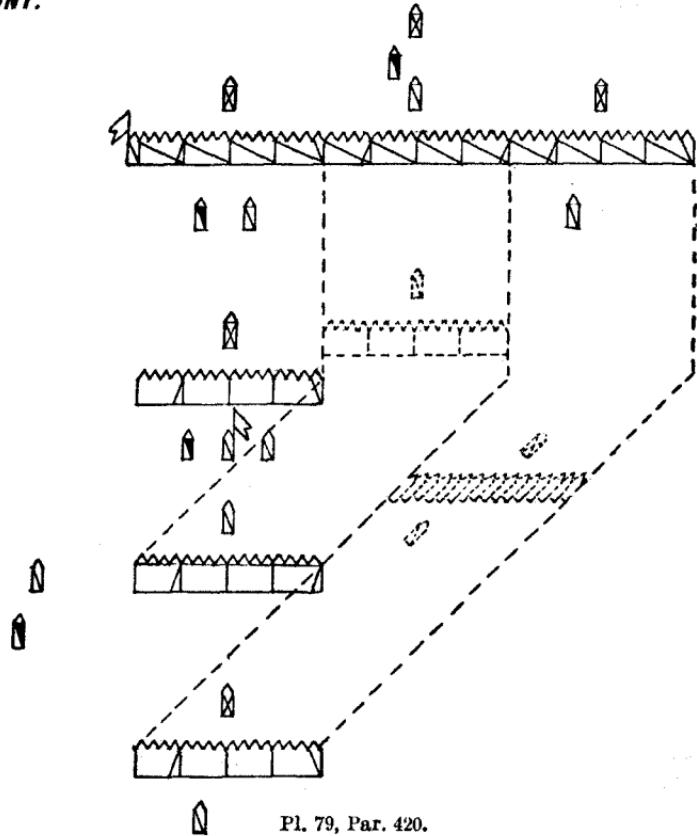


Pl. 78, Par. 418.

419. To form line and advance: 1. *Platoons right (left) turn, 2. MARCH, 3. Guide (center, right or left).*

Being in Column of Platoons to Form Front into Line.

420. Being at the halt: 1. *Right (Left) front into line*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. **FRONT**.



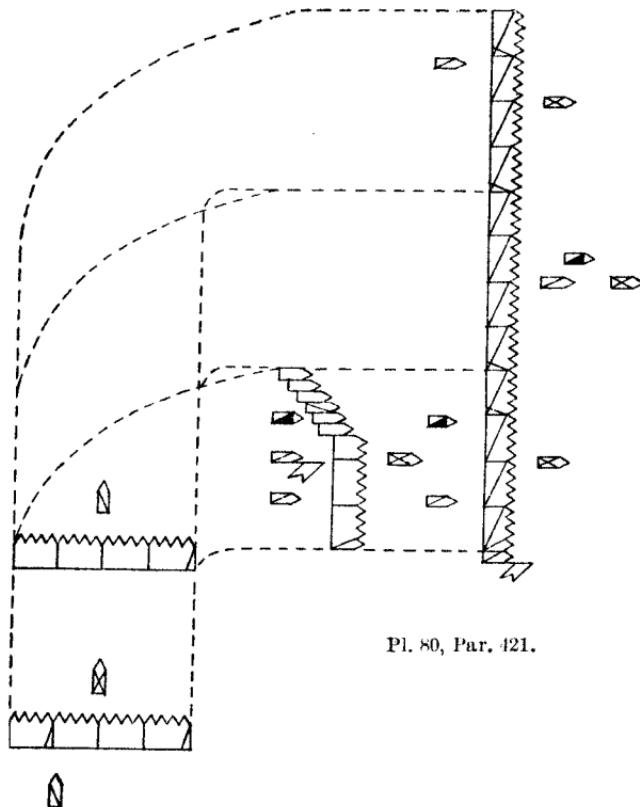
Pl. 79, Par. 420.

At the first command, the chief of the first platoon commands: *Forward*; the other chiefs command: *Right oblique*.

At the command *march*, repeated by the chiefs, the first platoon advances thirty yards, when its chief commands: 1. *Platoon*, 2. **HALT**, 3. *Left*, 4. **DRESS**; the other platoons execute *right oblique*. When each platoon, marching in the new direction, arrives opposite

its place, the chief commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Guide left*. Each chief halts his platoon just short of the line and commands: 1. *Left*, 2. **DRESS**.

The principles of paragraph 8 apply.



Pl. 80, Par. 421.

Being in Column of Platoons, to Form on Right or Left into Line.

421. Marching at the walk: 1. *On right (left) into line*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. **FRONT**.

At the first command, the chief of the first platoon commands: 1. **Right turn.**

At the command *march*, repeated by its chief, the first platoon turns to the right; when the platoon has advanced thirty yards, the chief halts it and commands: 1. **Right**, 2. **DRESS**.

Each of the other platoons marches platoon front beyond the point where the one preceding began the turn, when, at the command of its chief, it turns to the right; the chief halts it near the line and then commands: 1. **Right**, 2. **DRESS**.

If executed from the halt, at the first command, the chiefs of platoons in rear of the first command: 1. **Forward**, 2. **Guide right**, and repeat the command *march*.

The principles of paragraph 8 apply.

Being in Column of Squads, to March in Line of Platoon Column of Squads to the Right or Left.

422. 1. *Platoons*, 2. *Column right (left)*, 3. **MARCH**.

Being in Column of Platoons, to March by the Flank in Line of Platoon Columns of Squads.

423. 1. *Squads right (left)*, 2. **MARCH**.

Being in Line of Platoon Columns of Squads, to Form Line.

424. 1. *Platoons*, 2. *Right (Left) front into line*, 3. **MARCH**, 4. *Company*, 5. **HALT**, 6. **FRONT**. (Par. 382.)

The command *halt* is given when the leading squads have advanced thirty yards.

The principles of paragraph 8 apply.

Being in Column of Platoons, to Form Column of Squads.

425. 1. *Squads right*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Platoons*, 4. *Column left (right)* 5. **MARCH**.

The platoons unite in one column of squads.

In breaking the column of platoons into column of squads, a platoon composed of a greater or less number of squads than the

one preceding will slightly increase or decrease its gait, to enable all the squads to take their proper distances in column, and will, if necessary, slightly change direction so as to follow the first.

Being in Column of Squads, to Form Column of Platoons.

426. 1. *Platoons.* 2. *Right (Left) front into line.* 3. *MARCH.*

Each platoon executes *right front into line*. If executed at the walk, the captain halts the column after advancing thirty yards.

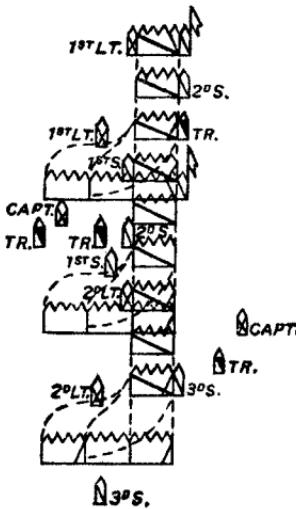
The principles of paragraph 8 apply.

427. Marching in column of squads or two: *ROUTE ORDER.*

See paragraph 274.

The captain and senior lieutenant march at the head of the column; the musicians, guidon, and file closers near the head of the column march in rear of the officers and in front of the leading squad; the file closers near the rear of the column in rear of the rear squad; the chief of the rear platoon marches in rear of the column. Noncommissioned officers commanding platoons may march with the file closers at the head and rear of the column. At the command: **ATTENTION**, all resume their posts.

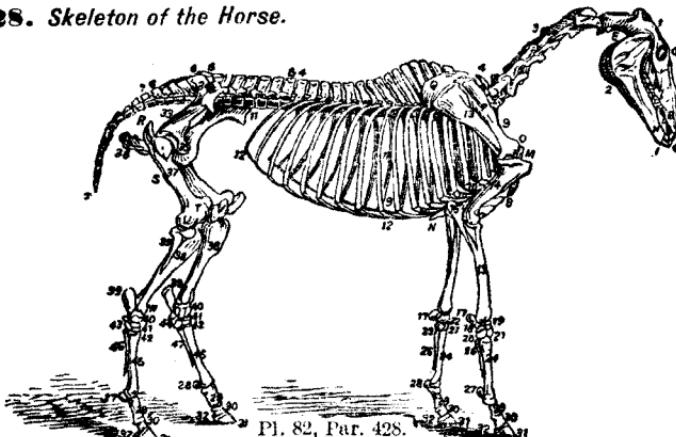
Marching at attention or route order, officers, noncommissioned officers, etc., do not change their positions when the command **At ease** is given.



Pl. 81, Par. 425.

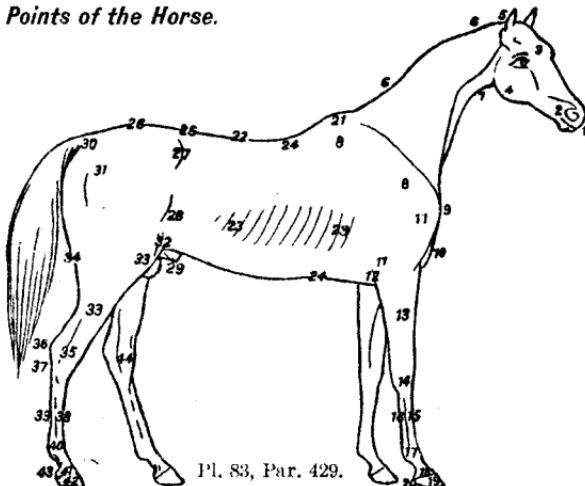
HORSES.

428. *Skeleton of the Horse.*



Pl. 82, Par. 428.

A, Molar teeth.	5, 5, Lumbar vertebrae.	26, Inner small metacarpal bone.
B, H, Canine or tush.	6, 6, Sacrum.	27, 28, Sesamoid bones.
C, I, Incisors.	7, 7, Coccygeal vertebrae.	29, Os suffraginis.
E, Atlas.	8, Sternum.	30, Os coronae.
G, Orbit.	9, 9, True ribs.	31, Os pedis.
M, Cariniform cartilage.	10, 10, Cartilages of true ribs.	32, Wing of the pedal bone.
N, Ensiform cartilage.	11, 11, False ribs.	33, 34, 35, 36, Os innominatum.
O, Coracoid process of scapula.	12, 12, Cartilages of false ribs.	37, Femur.
P, Spine.	13, Scapula.	38, Tibia.
Q, Cartilage.	14, Humerus.	39, Os calcis.
R, Trochanter major.	15, Radius.	40, Astragalus.
S, Subtrochanterian crest.	16, Elbow.	41, 42, 43, 44, Tarsal bones.
T, Trochlea.	17, Os pisiforme.	45, Large metatarsal bone.
U, External condyle.	18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, Carpal bones.	46, Outer small metatarsal bone.
V, Patella.	24, Large metacarpal bone.	47, Inner small metatarsal bone.
W, Hock joint.	25, Outer small metacarpal bone.	
1, Cranium.		
2, Lower jaw.		
3, Cervical vertebrae.		
4, Dorsal vertebrae.		

429. *Points of the Horse.*

Pl. 83, Par. 429.

Head.

1, Muzzle.
2, Nostril.
3, Forehead.
4, Jaw.
5, Poll.

Neck.

6, 6. Crest.
7, Throttle or windpipe.

Fore quarter.

8, 8. Shoulder blade.
9. Point of shoulder.
10. Bosom or breast.
11, 11. True arm.
12. Elbow.
13. Forearm (arm).
14. Knee.
15. Cannon bone.
16. Back sinew.

17, Fetlock or pastern 30, the root of the dock or tail.
18, Coronet.
19, Hoof or foot.
20, Heel.

Body or Middle piece.

21, Withers.
22, Back.
23, 23. Ribs (forming together the barrel or chest).
24, 24. The circumference of the chest at this point, called the girth.
25, The loins.
26, The croup.
27, The hip.
28, The flank.
29, Sheath.

Hind quarter.

30, The hip joint, round or whirlbone.
31, The stifle joint.
32, Lower thigh or gas-kin.
33, 33. The back sinew.
34, The quarters.
35, The hock.
36, The point of the hock.
37, The curb place.
38, The cannon bone.
39, The back sinew.
40, Pastern or fetlock joint.
41, Coronet.
42, Hoof or foot.
43, Heel.
44, Spavin-place.

HYGIENE OF STABLES.

430. Foul air and dampness cause many of the diseases of the horse, hence the importance and economy of spacious, clean, dry, and well-ventilated stables. Ceilings should be twelve to fifteen feet high, with large ventilators through the roof, and a window or a side aperture in each stall, which should be placed well above the horses' eyes. If possible, the building should have no upper story or loft.

Double stalls should be not less than nine feet wide by ten feet six inches long, measured from the wall, and not less than one thousand two hundred cubic feet of air space should be allowed to each horse in the stable.

In stables with a loft, ventilation from the top is always insufficient, and there must be side openings well above the horses, so that the draft will pass over their heads.

These openings should not be closed, except on the windward side, to keep out the rain or snow.

If the stable is partitioned off into single stalls, each stall should be at least five feet in width, to permit the horse to lie down without difficulty.

A picket line is established in the immediate vicinity of each troop stable, the horses being tied to a manila or wire rope or chain passed through the picket posts. There should be shallow trenches behind the horses to carry off the rain, the ground on which they stand having just enough slope to let water run into the trenches, or there may be a single drain in the center along the line of the posts. Constant attention must be given to keeping the ground about the picket line in good order.

General Rules for Stable Management.

431. The following general rules are recommended:

The stable sergeant has immediate charge of the police and sanitary condition of the stable, picket line, etc., and is the custodian of the forage and stable property generally.

The stable is to be kept thoroughly policed, free from smells, and, except portions of the stalls that horses can reach, should be lime-washed. There must be no accumulation of manure or foul litter inside, nor near the doors or windows without. The feed boxes are washed from time to time and kept clean. The ground about the picket line is swept daily, and all dung, etc., carried to the manure heap.

Except at night, when the horses are bedded down, no manure or urine is to remain in the stalls; the stable police remove it as it accumulates.

If practicable, all woodwork within the reach of the horses and not protected with sheet iron or other metal, should be painted with thin coal tar to prevent it being gnawed. The same precaution may be followed with regard to troughs, picket posts, and picket line. It should be thoroughly dried before putting horses near it.

Smoking in stables, or in their immediate vicinity, is prohibited.

One or more lamps will be hung in each stable to burn during the night.

The horses are stalled according to their position in the squads; their places at the picket line will be in accordance with the same rule.

Over each horse's stall is placed the name of the horse under that of his rider.

Clay is the best for earthen floors. Gravel, or sandy earth, is not suitable.

The sloping of the floor of stalls from the manger to the heel post is injurious and uncomfortable for the animal, making him stand in an unnatural position, with the forelegs higher than the hind ones. When the earthen floors are level, the horse will paw a hollow for his forefeet unless he can elevate his hindquarters by backing out of the stall.

Whenever horses go out of the stable, the windows of their stalls are to be kept open, unless necessary to exclude rain or snow, or when cold drafts effect the animals in contiguous or opposite stalls.

Stable doors are never closed in daytime, except to keep out wet, or to exclude cold winds that blow on the horses. If the doors be in a single piece, bars are put across the doorway; if divided into upper and lower halves, it will usually be sufficient to open the upper part. At night, the entrance to the stables should be secured in such manner as will prevent the escape of animals.

When circumstances permit, horses should be turned loose in the paddock during the daytime, or herded under the charge of a guard. When neither is practicable, they should, except in very cold, windy weather, or in very hot weather where there is no shade, stand most of the day at the picket line, as they have better air and are less confined, while the stables become drier and more healthful.

In ordinary climates, cavalry stables must be kept as cool as possible. If the horses do not stand directly in the draft, the colder the stable the less will they suffer if called suddenly to take the field. For the same reason, horses should never be blanketed in the stable, except during very cold weather.

Treatment and Care of Horses.

432. Horses require gentle treatment. Docile but bold horses are apt to retaliate upon those who abuse them, while persistent kindness often reclaims vicious animals.

A horse must never be kicked or struck upon or near the head with the hand, reins, or any instrument whatever.

At least two hours' exercise daily is necessary to the health and good condition of horses; they should be marched a few miles when cold weather, muddy ground, etc., prevent drill.

Horses' legs will be hand rubbed often, particularly after severe exercise, as this removes enlargements and relieves or prevents stiffness.

In mild weather, the sheath will be washed occasionally with warm water and castile soap, and then greased; in cold weather, when necessary, the sheath should be greased.

Horses used freely in snow and slush must not be placed in a warm stable with littered stalls.

Sick Horses.

433. In the absence of a veterinary surgeon, the horses on sick report are under charge of the stable sergeant, who reports daily to the captain for instructions as to their treatment.

In treating sick horses it is to be observed that very little medicine is ordinarily required, and that unnecessary doses do a great deal of harm.

If a horse sustains an injury, neglect his feed, refuse to drink, or give any evidence of illness, it will at once be reported.

No horse on sick report will be taken from the stable or picket line for exercise or work without permission from proper authority.

If there be at any time a suspicious discharge from one or both nostrils of an animal, it must be immediately reported.

To prevent contagion, an animal that shows any symptoms of glanders must be isolated at once, and confined or tied up in some locality where no other animal can come in contact with him.

A glandered horse should be killed as soon as possible. The stall in which he stood is torn down and all the woodwork burned and the ironwork disinfected; or, otherwise, it is closed, and must remain empty until the rack, manger, and every part of the iron and wood work, as also the vessels used in watering and feeding, and his saddle and bit, have been three or four times thoroughly washed with a five per cent solution of carbolic acid or a 1 to 1000 solution of corrosive sublimate; all parts to which it has been applied should be thoroughly scrubbed with hot water to remove the poisonous salt. The application of lime wash to all the stalls, after complete disinfection, is desirable. Small articles, such as bits, etc., can be disinfected by keeping them immersed for half an hour in boiling water. All articles of little value that have been used with a glandered horse, such as halters, bridles, horse cloths, saddle cloths, blankets, nosebags, currycombs, brushes, etc., should be destroyed.

Stables occupied by infected or suspected horses should be disinfected daily by washing exposed surfaces with a five per cent solution of carbolic acid; nosebags, halters, buckets used for drinking water, etc., should be carefully washed with the same solution or with boiling water.

STABLE DUTY.

434. The captain is responsible for the proper performance of stable duty in his company.

A noncommissioned officer, designated as *stable sergeant*, or *corporal*, is detailed in each company to take immediate general charge of the forage and stables. He is held responsible for the proper policing and sanitary condition of the stable, picket line, and ground pertaining to them. Two or more men, called *stable police*, are detailed for the purpose of policing, removing manure, feeding, etc., under the direction of the stable sergeant.

Usually horses are groomed twice daily, at morning and at evening stables, under the supervision of the first sergeant and a commissioned officer. Under special circumstances, it may be advisable to groom only once a day.

The stable police, after grooming their own horses at morning stables, clean out the stalls and police the stable, under the direction of the stable sergeant. The bedding is taken up, that which is much soiled being separated from the manure heap, and the remainder put on the litter racks or spread upon the ground to dry.

At or before evening stables, the stable is policed, the bedding is laid down and fresh straw spread on top of it; the bed must be soft and even, with the thickest part toward the manger; where horses eat their bedding, the old litter should be placed on top of the new straw.

GROOMING.

435. The grooming is always at the picket line, except in stormy weather. *Stable call* is the first call or warning call for stables after the assembly. The roll having been called, the men are marched to the horses or stables and get to work as soon as the first sergeant commands: **COMMENCE GROOMING.**

Each man grooms his own horse. Supernumerary horses are groomed under the direction of the first sergeant.

At stables each man examines and cleans his horse's feet. Horses requiring shoeing are reported to the noncommissioned officer in charge of the squad, who notifies the stable sergeant.

Each horse should be groomed not less than twenty minutes, and as much longer as may be necessary.

When the horses are sufficiently groomed, the first sergeant reports to the captain or officer in charge, who directs him to dismiss the company. The first sergeant then commands: ***CEASE GROOMING; Lead In.*** The horses are led into their stalls and properly secured, under the supervision of the first sergeant, who then forms the company, marches it to the company quarters, and dismisses it.

Should the officer wish to inspect the horses before they are led in, he notifies the first sergeant, who commands: ***CEASE GROOMING; Stand to Heel.*** (Par. 277.) The officer, accompanied by the first sergeant, inspects the horses, and if he finds them properly groomed, directs the first sergeant to dismiss the company. If any horses are not properly groomed, they will be left at the picket line and groomed under the supervision of a noncommissioned officer detailed for that purpose.

To Groom.

436. Take the currycomb in the right hand, fingers over back of comb; begin at the near side at the upper part of the neck, thence proceed to the chest, arms, shoulders, back, belly, flank, loins, and croup in the order named. Then go to the off side, taking the comb in the left hand, and proceed as before.

The currycomb is applied gently and is used only to loosen the surf and matted hair; it is not used on the legs from the knees or hocks downward, except to carefully loosen dried mud.

Next, take the brush in the left hand and change the currycomb to the right; begin at the head and then the neck on the near side, and proceed in the same order as in currying, brushing also the parts not touched by the comb; on the off side take the brush in the right hand, the currycomb in the left. The principal working of the brush should follow the direction of the hair, but in places difficult to clean it may be necessary to brush against it, finishing by leaving the hair smooth. After every few strokes clean the brush from the dust with the currycomb.

Having finished with the brush, rub or dust off the horse with the grooming cloth, wipe out the eyes, ears, and nostrils, and clean the dock. The skin under the flank and between the hind quarters must be soft, clean, and free from dust.

Currycombs, cards, or common combs must never be applied to the mane or tail; the brush, fingers, and cloth are freely used on both.

The wisp is used when the horse comes in wet from exercise, rubbing against the hair until dry, from his hind quarters up to his head. If very wet, very hot, or very cold, blanket the horse, groom and hand-rub the legs; then remove the blanket and groom the body.

Feeding.

437. In garrison, it is recommended that grain be fed by the stable sergeant, assisted by one or two members of the stable guard or police at first call for *reveille*. The grain, in a box on wheels, is rolled opposite the stalls, whence it is transferred to the feeding boxes by allowance measures. Grain is fed again at evening stables as in the morning, but not until the hay has been distributed and the stable swept out and the dust thoroughly settled.

In camp or on the march grain is fed morning and evening. The men are marched to the forage wagons or other grain depository, where the noncommissioned officer in charge, with an allowance measure, issues to each in turn.

The first sergeant then marches them back to the horses and commands: *Feed*. The men are to remain near the horses until they have done eating. Each man may be required to feed and groom as soon as he has received his grain.

In garrison hay is usually fed in the evening, but when the horses are kept in the stables during the entire day a portion is fed in the morning. The dust must be well shaken out of the hay before it is put in the mangers.

In camp hay is fed at the picket line morning, noon, and evening; on the march, when the horses are grazed during the day, in the evening only.

The use of bran once or twice a week is important for stable horses. In spring or early summer they should be grazed.

Two and a half ounces of salt should be given each week, preferably lumps of rock salt, secured in or near the manger.

When forage can not be obtained, grazing should be allowed at every spare moment, both in camp and at halts on the march.

The daily allowance of oats, barley, or corn is 12 pounds to each horse; that of hay, 14 pounds; the allowance of straw for bedding is 100 pounds a month to each animal.

438. Good oats weigh about 40 pounds to the bushel; barley, about 48 pounds; corn, about 56 pounds. Pressed hay weighs about 11 pounds to the cubic foot.

The standard bushel in the United States contains 2,150.4 cubic inches. A cubic yard contains 21.69 bushels. A box 16 x 16.8 x 8

inches holds one bushel; a box 12 x 11.2 x 8 inches holds one peck; a box 8 x 8 x 4.2 inches holds one-half peck or four quarts.

Watering

439. Horses must be watered quietly and without confusion; the manner in which this duty is performed is often a good test of the discipline of a mounted command.

Horses are to be led to and from water at a walk. At the drinking place no horse should be hurried or have his head jerked up from the water.

In the field or on the march the watering is from the most convenient running water; in garrison it is usually from troughs, which should be cleaned each day. In warm weather water drawn from a cold well or spring should stand long enough for the chill to pass off.

The horses are watered under the immediate direction of the first sergeant, but if they are liable to meet those of other commands at the watering place a commissioned officer should supervise this duty.

Horses should be watered before feeding or not until two hours after feeding. Ordinarily they should be watered twice a day; in hot weather, three times a day.

In very cold weather, once a day, about noon, is sufficient. A horse will rarely drink freely very early in the morning.

If a mounted command have to march a long distance without water, so that it will be necessary to encamp en route, the animals are fed, and denied water until just before starting, when they are permitted to drink freely. The command marches in the afternoon, and does not encamp until it has accomplished at least half of the distance, and moves early next morning to reach water.

Watering the horses on the march depends in a great measure upon the facilities to be had. If nothing is known as to the country over which the day's march is to be made, water call should be sounded shortly before leaving the camp and every horse given an opportunity to drink. As many animals, however, will not drink at an early hour, or until after exercising, the horses should be watered at the first opportunity. On severe marches frequent watering is of great benefit.

The daily allowance of water for a horse at rest is about six gallons; when at work, from eight to twelve gallons; for a man, one gallon for all purposes. One gallon of fresh water weighs eight and one-third pounds, approximately one pint to one pound.

CEREMONIES.

GENERAL RULES.

440. For ceremonies, troops are arranged from right to left in line, or from head to rear in column, in the following order: First, infantry; second, field artillery; third, cavalry. Artillery serving as infantry is posted as infantry. Dismounted cavalry and marines are on the left of the infantry in the order named. Engineer troops are on the right of the command to which they are attached. Signal Corps troops are on the left of the engineers. Detachments of the Hospital Corps are assigned to place according to the nature of its duty. In the same arm, regulars, volunteers, and militia are posted in line from right to left, or in column from head to rear, in the order named.

When forming for ceremonies the companies of the battalion are posted from right to left in line, or from head to rear in column, in order of rank of their respective commanders present, the senior on the right or at the head.

441. When a platoon of a company is mounted it will form in line on the left, and in column in rear, of its company. The platoon will conform to the movements of the company. The platoon commander will give the necessary commands. A mounted company will similarly form on the left or in rear of its battalion.

The transportation of the Signal Corps forms together in line on the left, and, in column, in rear of the transportation of the engineers. When a company is formed alone, its transportation is on the left of the company.

442. General, field, and staff officers are mounted. At battalion parade or review, officers may be dismounted at the discretion of the commanding officer.

Staff officers when not otherwise prescribed draw and return saber with their chief.

When but one staff officer is present he takes post in rear and one pace to the right of his chief.

443. In battalion, the sergeant-major takes post on the right of the noncommissioned staff as soon as he has posted the last guide, passing in rear of the file closers in quick time.

444. A noncommissioned officer in command of a company, after aligning it at the formation of the battalion, takes post on the right of the right guide; he takes the post of the captain when the battalion is in column. At parade, before bringing the company to parade rest, he comes to the trail, steps two paces to the front and faces to the left, retaining the piece at the trail; after having given his commands, he resumes his post and comes to parade rest.

The right guide of each company carries the guidon at ceremonies.

In exercises in the manual, noncommissioned officers commanding companies or subdivisions execute only the order and parade rest; in rendering honors, the present; while marching, they carry their pieces in the same position as the men.

REVIEWS.

GENERAL RULES FOR REVIEWS.

445. The adjutant or adjutant-general posts men or otherwise marks the points where the column changes direction, in such manner that its flank in passing shall be about twelve paces from the reviewing officer.

446. The post of the reviewing officer usually opposite the center of the line, is marked by a flag.

447. The reviewing officer, his staff, and others at the reviewing stand salute the color as it passes, whether the color salutes or not; those with arms not drawn salute by uncovering; the reviewing officer alone returns the salute of the commanding officer of the troops, and of such commanding officer only.

448. The staff of the reviewing officer is in single rank, six paces in rear of him, in the following order from right to left: Officers of the general staff corps, adjutant-general, aids, then the other members of the staff in the order of rank, the senior on the right; the flag and orderlies place themselves three paces in rear of the staff, the flag on the right.

449. Officers of the same or higher grades and distinguished personages invited to accompany the reviewing officer place themselves on his left; their staff and orderlies place themselves respectively on the left of the staff and orderlies of the reviewing officer; all others who accompany the reviewing officer place themselves on the left of his staff, their orderlies in rear. A staff officer is designated to escort distinguished personages and to indicate to them their proper positions.

450. While riding around the troops, the reviewing officer may direct his staff, flag, and orderlies to remain at the post of the reviewing officer, or that only his personal staff and flag shall accompany him; in either of such cases the commanding officer alone accompanies the reviewing officer. If the reviewing officer is accompanied by his entire staff, the staff officers of the commander place themselves on the right of the staff of the reviewing officer.

The staff officers in passing around the troops, or in review, ride in one or more ranks, according to their number.

451. When the commanding officer of the troops turns out of the column, his post is on the right of the reviewing officer; his staff, in single rank, on the right of the staff already there; his flag and orderlies in rear of his staff.

When the column has passed, the commanding officer, without changing position, salutes the reviewing officer, and then with his staff and orderlies rejoins his command.

If the person reviewing the command is not mounted, the commanding officer and his staff, on turning out of the column after passing the reviewing officer, dismount preparatory to taking post on the right of the reviewing officer and his staff. In such case the salute of the commanding officer, prior to rejoining his command, is made, with the hand, before remounting.

When passing in review, the staff of each commander salutes and returns to the carry with him.

452. When the major faces the line to give commands, the staff and orderlies do not change position.

453. When the rank of the reviewing officer entitles him to the honor, each standard salutes at the command *present arms*, given or repeated by the major of the battalion with which it is posted; and again in passing in review.

454. The band plays while the reviewing officer is passing in front of and in rear of the battalion.

The band, immediately after passing the reviewing officer, turns out of the column, takes post in front of him, continues to play until

the battalion has passed, then ceases playing and follows in rear of the battalion.

455. In line, when the standard salutes, the march, flourishes, or ruffles are sounded by all the field music; in passing in review, by the field music with the band that is halted in front of the reviewing officer, the band continuing to play.

456. The formation of the review may be modified to suit the ground, and the *present arms* and the ride around the line by the reviewing officer may be dispensed with.

If the post of the reviewing officer is on the left of the column, the troops march in review with the guide left; the commanding officer and his staff turn out of the column to the left, taking post as prescribed above, but to the left of the reviewing officer; in saluting, the captains give the command: 1. *Eyes*, 2. *LEFT*.

457. When desirable that an organization should be reviewed before an inspector junior in rank to the commanding officer, the commanding officer receives the review, and is accompanied by the inspector, who takes post on his left.

INSPECTIONS.

COMPANY INSPECTION, DISMOUNTED.

458. Being in line at a halt: 1. *Prepare for inspection*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. **FRONT**.

At the first command, the officers carry saber, the captain then places himself facing to the left three paces in front of and two paces to the right of the company, and commands: **March**; at this command the lieutenants take their post three paces in front of the center of their platoons by moving to the right or left of the company, then march to the left or right, on a line three paces in front of the company, and upon arriving opposite their posts, halt, face to the front and dress to the right, sabers retained at the carry. The other file closers step back one pace and dress to the right. The rank dresses to the right. (Should a noncommissioned officer be chief of platoon, he remains in the line of file closers, opposite the center of his platoon).

The captain aligns the officers, the rank and file closers.

At the command *front*, the lieutenants bring their sabers to the order; the captain takes post facing to the front, three paces in front of the right guide, and brings his saber to the order.

The file closers carry their pieces at a trail while changing their positions.

To resume the posts in line, the captain commands: *POSTS*; the lieutenants carry saber; they face outward and resume their posts in line, moving parallel to the front of the company; the file closers close to two paces from the rank; the captain takes his post.

459. To inspect the company on its parade ground the captain causes it to prepare for inspection and commands: 1. *Inspection*, 2. *ARMS*.

At the command *arms*, the lieutenants carry saber, and when the inspection of the rank begins, face about, order saber and stand at ease; they may be directed to accompany the captain or assist in the inspection; upon the completion of the inspection they carry saber, face about and order saber.

Posts are then resumed, the company dismissed, rifles placed in racks, headress and accoutrements removed, and the men stand near their respective bunks; in camp they stand covered, without accoutrements, in front of their tents.

The captain, accompanied by the lieutenants, then passes through and inspects the quarters. The first sergeant precedes the captain and calls the men to attention on entering the squad rooms or approaching the tents. The men stand at attention but do not salute.

If the inspection is to include an examination of the blanket rolls, the captain, before dismissing the company and after inspecting the file closers, directs the lieutenants to remain in place, resumes posts, stacks arms, dresses the company back to four paces from the stacks, takes intervals, and commands: 1. *Unsling*, 2. *PACKS*, 3. *Open*, 4. *PACKS*.

At the second command, each man unslings his roll and places it on the ground at his feet, rounded end to the front, square end of shelter half to the right.

At the fourth command, the rolls are untied, laid perpendicular to the front with the triangular end of the shelter half to the front, opened and unrolled to the left; each man prepares the contents of his roll for inspection and resumes the attention.

The captain then returns saber, passes along the rank and file closers as before, inspects the rolls, returns to the right, draws saber, and commands: 1. *Close*, 2. *PACKS*.

At the second command, each man, with his shelter half smoothly spread on the ground with buttons up and triangular end to the

front, folds his blanket once across its length, and places it upon the shelter half; fold toward the bottom, edge one-half inch from the square end, the same amount of canvas uncovered at the top and bottom. He then places the parts of the pole on the side of the blanket next the square end of the shelter half, near and parallel to the fold, end of pole about six inches from the edge of the blanket; nests the pins similarly near the opposite edge of the blanket and distributes the other articles carried in the roll; folds the triangular end and then the exposed portion of the bottom of the shelter half over the blanket. Two men, odd and even numbers, fasten first the roll of the odd number and then of the even number. The file closers work similarly two and two. Each pair stands on the folded side, rolls the blanket closely and buckles the straps, passing the end of the strap through both keeper and buckle, back over the buckle, and under the keeper.

With the roll so lying on the ground that the edge of the shelter half can just be seen when looking vertically downward, one end is bent upward and over to meet the other, a clove hitch is taken with the guy rope, first around the end to which it is attached and then around the other end, adjusting the length of rope between hitches to suit the wearer.

As soon as two men complete their rolls each man places his roll in the position it was after being unslung and stands at attention.

All the rolls being completed the captain commands: 1. *Sling*, 2. *Packs*.

At the second command the rolls are slung, the end containing the pole to the rear.

The captain then assembles the company, takes arms, and completes the inspection as before.

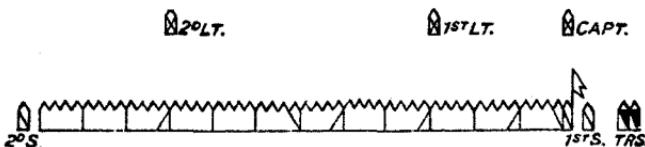
460. Should the inspector be other than the captain the latter prepares his company for inspection, and when the inspector approaches brings the company to attention, faces to the front, and salutes in person. The salute acknowledged, the captain carries saber, faces about, commands: 1. *Inspection*, 2. *ARMS*, and again faces to the front.

The inspection proceeds as before; the captain returns saber and accompanies the inspector as soon as the latter passes him.

COMPANY INSPECTION, MOUNTED.

461. Being in line at the halt, the captain draws saber and commands: 1. *Prepare for inspection*, 2. *MARCH*, 3. *FRONT*.

The chiefs of platoons take post eight yards in front of the center of their platoons and draw saber; the guidon on the right of the rank; the right principal guide one yard to the right of the guidon; the musicians two yards to the right of the right principal guide, on a line with the rank; the other file closers one yard to the left of the rank, the left principal guide on their left. All dress to the right.



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The captain verifies the alignment of the chiefs of platoons and the line, commands: **FRONT**, and takes post in front of the guidon in line with the chiefs of platoons.

The chiefs of platoons cast their eyes to the front as soon as their alignment is verified.

462. The men being fully armed and at return rifle, the captain commands: 1. *Inspection*, 2. **ARMS**.

At the command **ARMS**, all the men take the position of advance rifle.

The rifles are then inspected.

Each man after the inspector has passed returns rifle.

When the inspector again approaches the right of the company after inspecting rifles, all the men take the position of *inspection pistol*.

The musicians raise their trumpets for inspection when the inspector approaches to inspect rifles.

463. To inspect the company more minutely, the captain may cause the men to take distance and to dismount; or dismounts the company, and without forming rank, commands: 1. *Inspection*, 2. **ARMS**.

The men take the reins off the horses' necks, withdraw the rifle from the scabbard, pass the right arm through the reins, face to the front, and come to an order. The inspection is executed as when dismounted, except that the rifle is returned to the scabbard as soon as inspected.

The inspection begins on the right of each rank; the inspector then passes in rear of the rank from left to right, inspecting the horses and equipments.

When the captain dismounts the company, the guidon dismounts with it; the chiefs of platoons return saber, dismount, and stand to horse facing their platoons; the captain dismounts, and his horse is held by his musician. If the arms are not to be inspected, the commands therefor are omitted.

The chiefs of platoons, when the inspection of the rank begins, face toward the company and remain *at ease*, resuming their front on the completion of the inspection of arms, or the captain may require one or both lieutenants to accompany or to assist him; if dismounted their horses are held by musicians. The captain may require each chief to inspect his own platoon, himself making a general inspection.

While inspecting the company or accompanying the inspector, the captain does not return his saber while mounted; if dismounted, he returns saber.

To resume the posts in line, the captain commands: **POSTS.**

The chiefs of platoons turn to the left about, move forward, and by another left about resume their posts; the right principal guide turns to the right about and resumes his post; the musicians resume their posts; the file closers on the left of the rank successively turn to the left about and resume their posts in rear of the rank.

464. Should the inspector be other than the captain, the captain prepares the company for inspection and awaits the orders of the inspector. Upon the approach of the inspector, the captain, at his post in front of the guidon, salutes him; the inspector returns the salute and informs him of the kind of inspection; the captain gives the necessary commands, faces to the front, and, when inspected, accompanies the inspector.

BATTALION INSPECTION DISMOUNTED.

465. If there be both inspection and review, the inspection may either precede or follow the review.

The battalion being in column of companies at full distance, all officers dismounted, the major commands: 1. *Prepare for inspection*, 2. **MARCH.**

At the first command each captain commands: *Prepare for inspection.*

At the command *march*, the movement is executed as explained in *the inspection of the company*.

The field musicians join their companies.

The drum major conducts the band, if not already there, to its position in rear of the column, and prepares for inspection.

The staff officers form a line equal to the front of the column, fifteen paces in front of the leading company, the adjutant on the right, the others in order of rank, the senior next to the adjutant; the noncommissioned staff form in a similar manner, three paces in rear of the staff officers, the sergeant-major on the right; the standard guard in one rank marches to the front and takes post three paces in rear of the center of the line of the noncommissioned staff.

The major takes post in front of the center of the column, three paces in front of the staff.

466. Field and staff officers senior in rank to the inspector do not take post in front of the column, but accompany him.

The inspector inspects the major, and, accompanied by the latter, inspects the staff officers.

The major then commands: **REST**, returns saber, and with his staff accompanies the inspector.

467. The inspector, commencing at the head of the column, makes a minute inspection of the noncommissioned staff, standard guard, and the arms, accouterments, dress, and ammunition of each soldier of the several companies in succession, and inspects the band.

The adjutant gives the necessary commands for the inspection of the noncommissioned staff, standard guard, and band.

The noncommissioned staff and standard guard may be dismissed as soon as inspected.

468. As the inspector approaches each company, its captain commands: 1. *Company*, 2. **ATTENTION**, 3. *Inspection*, 4. **ARMS**, and faces to the front; as soon as inspected, he returns saber and accompanies the inspector. The inspection proceeds as in Company Inspection. At its completion the captain commands: 1. **POSTS**. 2. **REST**. Upon intimation from the inspector, the major may direct that the company be marched to its parade ground and dismissed.

In a long column, the rearmost companies may be permitted to stack arms and fall out; before the inspector approaches they fall in and take arms.

The band plays during the inspection of the companies.

469. When the inspector approaches the band, the adjutant commands: 1. *Inspection*, 2. **INSTRUMENTS**.

As the inspector approaches him, each man raises his instrument in front of the body, reverses it so as to show both sides, and then returns it to its former position.

Company musicians execute inspection similarly.

470. At inspection of quarters, the inspector is accompanied by the captain and followed by the other officers, or by such of them as he may designate; the men, without accouterments, stand uncovered near their respective bunks; in camp, they stand covered, without accouterments, in front of their tents; upon the approach of the inspector the first sergeant commands: **ATTENTION**, salutes, and leads the way through the quarters; the other men do not salute.

MUSTER.

BATTALION OR COMPANY MUSTER, DISMOUNTED.

471. Muster is preceded by an inspection, and, when practicable, by a review.

The adjutant is provided with the muster roll of the field, staff, and band; the surgeon, with the hospital roll; each captain, with the roll of his company. A list of absentees, alphabetically arranged, showing cause and place of absence, accompanies each roll.

The companies being prepared for inspection in column of companies, each captain, as the mustering officer approaches, brings his company to right shoulder, and commands: **ATTENTION TO MUSTER**.

The mustering officer or captain then calls the names on the roll; each man, as his name is called, answers **Here** and brings his piece to order arms.

After muster, the mustering officer, accompanied by the company commanders and such other officers as he may designate, verifies the presence of the men reported in hospital, on guard, etc.

472. A company may be mustered in the same manner on its own parade ground, the muster to follow the company inspection.

COMPANY MUSTER, MOUNTED

473. Muster is preceded by an inspection.

The captain is provided with the muster roll of his company. A list of absentees, alphabetically arranged, showing cause and place of absence accompanies each roll.

Being in line each captain, as the mustering officer approaches, brings the company to advance rifle and commands: *Attention to muster.*

The mustering officer, or captain, then calls the names on the roll; each man, as his name is called, answers: "Here," and returns rifle.

474. Dismounted, each captain, as the mustering officer approaches, commands: 1. *Right shoulder*, 2. *ARMS*, 3. *Attention to muster.* Each man, as his name is called, answers: "Here," and brings his rifle to order arms.

Men who are not formed with the company, and who attend muster without arms, are two yards on the left of the rank; each, as soon as he answers: "Here," passes two yards in front of the rank from left to right, salutes the mustering officer as he passes him, and quits the parade ground.

475. After muster, the mustering officer, accompanied by the company commander and such other officers as he may designate, verifies the presence of men reported in hospital, on guard, etc.

BATTALION REVIEW, DISMOUNTED.

476. The battalion being in line, the major faces to the front; the reviewing officer takes his post; the major turns about and commands: 1. *Prepare for review*, 2. *MARCH*, 3. *FRONT*.

At the first command, the adjutant places himself facing to the left, three paces to the right and three paces to the front of the rank.

The staff remains in position facing to the front.

The lieutenants and the file closers of each company take posts as at the command *prepare for inspection* in the Inspection of the Company.

At the command *march*, the captains *carry saber* and dress to the right; lieutenants of companies place themselves on the line of captains opposite their posts in line and dress to the right; all officers turn head and eyes to the front, and bring their sabers to the order at the command *front*. The noncommissioned staff, if present, and the rank dress to the right.

The standard bearers remain in place; the other members of the standard guard step back with the file closers.

The sergeant-major takes post three paces to the left of and in line with the rank.

The band takes three paces between ranks, the alignment being verified by the drum major from the right.

The adjutant verifies the alignment of the officers, the rank and file closers; the last are aligned on the left file closer, who posts himself accurately three paces in rear of the rank; the adjutant then takes post, facing to the front, three paces to the right of the front rank, in line with the officers.

The command *front* is given by the major when the adjutant takes his post. The adjutant then moves to the center and front as at the formation of the battalion and takes his post on the right of the staff and the major turns about.

The reviewing officer moves a few paces toward the major and halts; the major turns about and commands: 1. *Present*, 2. *ARMS*, and again turns about and salutes.

The reviewing officer returns the salute; the major turns about, brings the battalion to order arms, and again turns to the front.

The reviewing officer approaches to about six paces from the major, the latter salutes, joins him, takes post on his right, and accompanies him around the battalion. The reviewing officer proceeds to the right of the band, passes in front of the company officers to the left of the line, and returns to the right, passing in rear of the file closers and the band. The reviewing officer and those accompanying him salute the color when passing in front of it.

While the reviewing officer is going around the battalion the band plays, ceasing when he leaves the right to return directly to his post.

On arriving again at the right of the line, the major salutes, halts, and when the reviewing officer and staff have passed, moves directly to his post in front of the battalion, faces it, and commands: 1. *Posts*, 2. *At trail, squads right*, 3. *MARCH*; 4. *Battalion*, 5. *HALT*; 6. *Pass in review*, 7. *Forward*, 8. *MARCH*.

At the first command posts are resumed as in the Inspection of the Company.

At the eighth command the column moves off, the band playing; without command from the major, the column changes direction at the points indicated, and column of companies (or platoons) at full distance with guide to the right is formed successively to the left at the second change of direction; the major takes his post twenty-four paces in front of the band, immediately after the second change; the band having passed the reviewing officer, turns to the left out

of column, takes post in front of and facing the reviewing officer, and remains there until the review terminates.

477. The major and staff salute, turn the head as in *eyes right*, and look toward the reviewing officer when the major is six paces from him; they return to the carry and turn the head and eyes to the front when the major has passed six paces beyond him.

Without facing about, each captain commands: 1. *Eyes*, in time to add: 2. *RIGHT*, when at six paces from the reviewing officer, and commands: *FRONT*, when at six paces beyond him. At the command *eyes*, company officers execute the first motion of present saber; at the command *right*, all turn the head and eyes to the right and the company officers complete present saber; at the command *front*, all turn the head and eyes to the front, the company officers resuming the carry saber.

The noncommissioned staff, noncommissioned officers in command of subdivisions, and the drum major salute, turn the head and eyes, return to the front, resume the carry or drop the hand at the points prescribed for the major. Officers and noncommissioned staff officers without saber or sword salute with the hand. Noncommissioned officers in command of subdivisions render the rifle salute. Guides charged with step, trace, and direction do not execute *eyes right*.

If the reviewing officer is entitled to a salute from the standard, the standard salutes when at six paces from him, and is raised when at six paces beyond him.

The reviewing officer returns the salutes of only the major and the standard.

478. The major, having saluted, takes post on the right of the reviewing officer, remains there until the rear of the battalion has passed, then salutes and rejoins his battalion. The band ceases to play when the column has completed its second change of direction after passing the reviewing officer.

479. When the battalion arrives at its original position in column, the major commands: 1. *Double time*, 2. *MARCH*.

The band plays in double time.

The battalion passes in review as before, except that in double time the command *eyes right* is omitted and there is no saluting except by the major when he leaves the reviewing officer.

The review terminates when the rear company has passed the reviewing officer; the band then ceases to play, and, unless otherwise directed by the major, returns to the position it occupied before marching in review, or is dismissed; the major rejoins the battalion.

and brings it to *quick time*. The battalion then executes such movements as the reviewing officer may have directed, or is marched to its parade ground and dismissed.

Marching past in double time may, in the discretion of the reviewing officer, be omitted. The review terminates when the major rejoins his battalion.

BATTALION PARADE, DISMOUNTED.

480. At the *assembly*, the companies form on their respective parade grounds, and are inspected by their captains; the inspection being completed, *adjutant's call* is sounded, at which the battalion is formed in line on its parade ground.

The major takes post at a convenient distance in front of the center, and facing the battalion; his staff, except the adjutant, three paces in his rear in the order of rank from right to left.

The adjutant having commanded *guides posts*, informs the first captain: *Sir, the line is formed*. The captains, commencing on the right, successively face about and command: 1. "*A*" (or *other*) *company*, 2. *Parade*, 3. *REST*, resume their front, and take the position of parade rest; the adjutant faces to the front, commands: **SOUND OFF**, and, if dismounted, takes the position of parade rest.

The band, playing in quick time, passes in front of the captains to the left of the line and back to its post on the right, when it ceases playing. At evening parade, when the band ceases playing, *retreat* is sounded by the field music, and following the last note, and while the flag is being lowered, the band plays The Star Spangled Banner.

Just before the last note of *retreat* the adjutant comes to attention and faces to the left, and, as the last note ends, commands: 1. *Battalion*, 2. *ATTENTION*, and resumes his front.

The major and staff, if dismounted, stand at parade rest with arms folded while the band is playing and resume attention with the adjutant preparatory to the playing of The Star Spangled Banner; or, if the parade be not at retreat, they come to attention with the adjutant.

When the music ceases the adjutant faces to the left and commands (the battalion being at attention): 1. *Prepare for parade*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. **FRONT**; or, if the battalion be not at attention: 1. *Battalion*, 2. *ATTENTION*, 3. *Prepare for parade*, 4. **MARCH**, 5. **FRONT**.

The movement is executed as in *prepare for review*, except at the command *front* the adjutant moves at a trot (if dismounted, in quick time) along the line and three paces in front of the company officers to the center, turns to the right and halts midway between the major and the battalion, faces it and commands: 1. *Present*, 2. **ARMS**. He then turns about, salutes the major, and reports: *Sir, the parade is formed*. The major returns the salute and directs the adjutant: *Take your post, sir*. The adjutant moves at a trot (if dismounted, in quick time), passes by the major's right, and takes post on the right of the staff.

The adjutant having taken his post, the major draws saber, commands: 1. *Order*, 2. **ARMS**, and adds such exercises in the manual of arms as he may desire, concluding with *order arms*. The officers and standard guard, having once executed order arms, remain in that position during the exercises in the manual.

The major then directs the adjutant: *Receive the reports, sir*. The adjutant, passing by the major's right, advances at a trot (if dismounted, in quick time) toward the center of the line, halts midway between it and the major, and commands: **REPORT**.

The captains, in succession from the right, salute, then report: "*A*" (or other) company, *present or accounted for*; or, "*A*" (or other) company (*so many*) officers or enlisted men *absent*; and resume the order saber. The adjutant returns the salutes of the captains.

The reports made, the adjutant turns about, salutes, and reports: *Sir, all are present or accounted for*; or, *Sir (so many) officers or enlisted men are absent*, including in the absentees those from the band and field music reported to him by the drum major prior to the parade.

The major returns the salute and directs: *Publish the orders, sir*.

The adjutant turns about and commands: *Attention to orders*; he then reads the orders, and commands: 1. *Officers*, 2. **CENTER**, 3. **MARCH**.

At the command *center*, the company officers carry saber and face to the center.

At the command *march*, the company officers close to the center and face to the front; the adjutant turns about and takes post on the right of the staff.

The officers having closed and faced to the front, the senior company officer commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide center*, 3. **MARCH**. The officers advance, the band playing; the left officer of the right wing is the guide and marches on the major; the company officers are halted at six paces from the major by the senior who commands: 1. *Officers*, 2. **HALT**. The officers halt and salute, returning

to the carry saber with the major. The major then gives such instructions as he deems necessary and commands: 1. *Officers*, 2. *POSTS*, 3. *Guide center*, 4. *MARCH*.

At the command *posts*, company officers face about.

At the command *march*, they step off, and when three paces from the line the senior commands: 1. *Officers*, 2. *HALT*, 3. *POSTS*, 4. *MARCH*.

At the command *posts*, the officers face outward and at the command *march*, step off in succession at four paces distance, resume their posts, and order saber.

The music ceases when all officers have resumed their posts.

The major then commands: 1. *POSTS*, 2. *At trail, squads right*, 3. *MARCH*, 4. *Battalion*, 5. *HALT*, 6. *Pass in review*, 7. *Forward*, 8. *MARCH*, and returns saber.

The battalion marches according to the principles of review; when the last company has passed the ceremony is concluded.

The band continues to play while the companies are in march upon the parade ground. Companies are formed in column of squads, without halting, and marched to their respective parade grounds by their captains.

481. The major may direct the company officers to form on line with the staff, in which case the music ceases when the officers join the staff. After the command *posts* the major causes the companies to pass in review under command of their first sergeants by the same commands as before. The company officers return saber with the major and remain at attention.

GUARD MOUNTING, DISMOUNTED.

482. At the *assembly*, the men warned for duty fall in on their company parade grounds, facing to the front; noncommissioned officers and supernumeraries fall in as file closers; each first sergeant then verifies his detail, inspects the dress and general appearance, and replaces by a supernumerary any man unfit to march on guard.

The band takes post on the parade, so that the left of its front rank shall be twelve paces to the right of the line of the guard when the latter is formed.

483. At *adjutant's call*, the adjutant, dismounted, and the sergeant-major on his left, march to the parade ground. The adjutant halts and takes post so as to be twelve paces in front of and facing

the center of the guard when formed; the sergeant-major continues on, moves by the left flank and takes post facing to the left, twelve paces to the left of the front rank of the band; the band plays in quick or double time; the details are marched to the parade ground by the first sergeants; the detail that arrives first is so marched to the line that, upon halting, the breast of the man on the right shall be near to and opposite the left arm of the sergeant-major; the first sergeant halts his detail, places himself in front of and facing the sergeant-major, at a distance equal to or a little greater than the front of his detail, and commands: 1. *Right*, 2. *DRESS*. The detail dresses up to the line of the sergeant-major and first sergeant, the man on the right placing his breast against the left arm of the sergeant-major; the noncommissioned officers take post three paces and the supernumeraries nine paces in rear of the line of the detail. The detail aligned, the first sergeant commands: *FRONT*, salutes, and then reports: *The detail is correct; or (so many) sergeants, corporals, or privates are absent*; the sergeant-major returns the salute with the right hand after the report is made; the first sergeant then passes by the right of the guard and takes post three paces in rear of his supernumerary.

Each of the other details is formed in like manner on the left of the one preceding; the privates, noncommissioned officers, supernumerary, and the first sergeant of each detail dress on those of the preceding details in the same rank or line.

The company details alternate in taking the right of the line.

484. When the last detail has formed, the sergeant-major takes a side step to the right, draws sword, verifies the detail, takes post two paces to the right and two paces to the front of the guard, facing to the left, causes the guard to count off, if the squad on the left is incomplete the men are put in the line of file closers, and if there be more than three squads, divides the guard into two platoons, again takes post as described above and commands: 1. *Right*, 2. *DRESS*, and verifies the alignment of the rank, file closers, supernumeraries and first sergeants, and again takes post as described above, commands: *FRONT*, moves parallel to the rank until opposite the center, turns to the right, halts midway to the adjutant, salutes, and reports: *Sir, the details are correct; or, Sir (so many) sergeants, corporals, or privates are absent*; the adjutant returns the salute, directs the sergeant-major: *Take your post*, and then draws saber; the sergeant-major faces about, approaches to within two paces of the center of the rank, turns to the right, moves three paces beyond the left of the rank, turns to the left, halts on the line of the rank,

faces about and brings his sword to the order. When the sergeant-major has reported, the officer of the guard takes post, facing to the front, three paces in front of the center of the guard, and draws saber.

The adjutant then commands: 1. *Officer (or Officers) and noncommissioned officers*, 2. *Front and center*, 3. *MARCH*.

At the command *center*, the officer carries saber. At the command *march*, the officer advances and halts three paces from the adjutant, remaining at the carry; the noncommissioned officers pass by the flanks, along the front, and form in order of rank from right to left, three paces in rear of the officer, remaining at the right shoulder; if there be no officer of the guard, the noncommissioned officers halt on a line three paces from the adjutant; the adjutant then assigns the officer and noncommissioned officers, according to rank, as follows: *Commander of the guard, chief of the first platoon, chief of the second platoon, right guide of the first platoon, left guide of the second platoon, left guide of the first platoon, right guide of the second platoon, and file closers*.

The adjutant then commands: 1. *Noncommissioned officers*; or, 1. *Officer and noncommissioned officers*, 2. *POSTS*, 3. *MARCH*.

At the command *posts*, all, except the officer commanding the guard, face about. At the command *march*, they take the posts prescribed in the Inspection of the Company when prepared for inspection. The adjutant then directs: *Inspect your guard, sir*; at which the officer commanding the guard faces about, commands: 1. *Inspection*, 2. *ARMS*, returns saber, and inspects the guard.

During the inspection the band plays; the adjutant returns saber, observes the general condition of the guard, and replaces by a supernumerary any man who is unfit for guard duty or does not present a creditable appearance. He also, when so directed, selects an orderly for the commanding officer, and notifies the commander of the guard of his selection.

485. If there be a junior officer officer of the guard, he takes post at the same time as the senior, facing to the front, three paces in front of the center of the first platoon; in going to the front and center he follows and takes position on the left of the senior and is assigned as chief of the first platoon; he may be directed by the commander of the guard to assist in inspecting the guard.

If there be no officer of the guard, the adjutant inspects the guard. A noncommissioned officer commanding the guard takes post on the right of the right guide when the guard is in line, and takes the post of the officer of the guard when in column or passing in review.

486. The inspection ended, the adjutant places himself about thirty paces in front of and facing the center of the guard, and draws saber; the new officer of the day takes post in front of and facing the guard, about thirty paces from the adjutant; the old officer of the day takes post three paces to the right of and one pace to the rear of the new officer of the day; the officer of the guard takes post three paces in front of its center, draws saber with the adjutant, and comes to the order; thereafter he takes the same relative position as a captain of a company.

The adjutant then commands: 1. *Parade*, 2. *REST*, 3. *SOUND OFF*, and comes to the order and parade rest.

The band, playing, passes in front of the officer of the guard to the left of the line, and back to its post on the right when it ceases playing.

The adjutant then comes to attention, carries saber, and commands 1. *Guard*, 2. *ATTENTION*, 3. *POSTS*.

Posts are resumed as in the Inspection of the Company.

The adjutant then commands: 1. *Present*, 2. *ARMS*, faces toward the new officer of the day, salutes, and then reports: *Sir, the guard is formed*. The new officer of the day, after the adjutant has reported, returns the salute with the hand and directs the adjutant: *March the guard in review, sir*.

The adjutant carries saber, faces about, brings the guard to an order, and commands: 1. *At trail, platoons right*, 2. *MARCH*, 3. *Guard*, 4. *HALT*.

The platoons execute the movement; the band turns to the right and places itself twelve paces in front of the first platoon.

The adjutant places himself six paces from the left flank and abreast of the commander of the guard; the sergeant-major, six paces from the left flank of the second platoon.

The adjutant then commands: 1. *Pass in review*, 2. *Forward*, 3. *Guide right*, 4. *MARCH*.

The guard marches in quick time past the officer of the day, according to the principles of review, and is brought to *eyes right* at the proper time by the commander of the guard; the adjutant, commander of the guard, chiefs of platoons, sergeant-major, and drum major salute.

The band, having passed the officer of the day, turns to the left out of the column, places itself opposite and facing him, and continues to play until the guard leaves the parade ground. The field music detaches itself from the band when the latter turns out of the

column, and remaining in front of the guard, commences to play when the band ceases. In the absence of the band, the field music does not turn out of the column, but continues in front of the guard.

Having passed twelve paces beyond the officer of the day, the adjutant halts; the sergeant-major halts abreast the adjutant and one pace to his left; they then return saber, salute, and retire; the commander of the guard then commands: 1. *Squads right*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Full step, platoons column left*, 4. **MARCH**, and marches the guard to its post.

The officers of the day face toward each other and salute; the old officer of the day turns over the orders to the new officer of the day.

While the band is sounding off, and while the guard is marching in review, the officers of the day stand at parade rest with arms folded, elbows nearly to the height of the shoulder. They take this position when the adjutant comes to parade rest, resume the attention with him, again take the parade rest at the first note of the march in review, and resume attention as the head of the column approaches.

The new officer of the day returns the salute of the commander of the guard and the adjutant, making one salute with the hand.

487. The first sergeants and supernumeraries come to parade rest and attention with the guard; they remain at order arms while the guard is being presented and formed into column. The senior first sergeant commands: 1. *Parade*, 2. **REST**, at the command *march* for passing in review, and: 1. *Supernumeraries*, 2. **ATTENTION**, when the officers of the day come to attention; the first sergeants come to parade rest and to attention with the supernumeraries. The rear of the column having passed the officer of the day, each first sergeant marches his supernumerary to the company parade and dismisses him.

488. If the guard be not divided into platoons, the adjutant commands: 1. *At trail, guard right*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Guard*, 4. **HALT**, and it passes in review as above; the commander of the guard is three paces in front of its center; the adjutant places himself six paces from the left flank and abreast of the commander of the guard; the sergeant-major covers the adjutant on a line with the rank.

489. As the new guard approaches the guard house the old guard is formed in line, with its field music three paces to its right; and when the field music at the head of the new guard arrives opposite its left, the commander of the new guard commands: 1. *Eyes*, 2. **RIGHT**; the commander of the old guard commands: 1. *Present*,

2. **ARMS**; commanders of both guards salute. The new guard marches in quick time past the old guard.

When the commander of the new guard is opposite the field music of the old guard, he commands: *Front*; the commander of the old guard commands: 1. *Order*, 2. **ARMS**. The field music having marched three paces beyond the field music of the old guard, changes direction to the right, and, followed by the guard, changes direction to the left when on a line with the old guard; the changes of direction are without command. The commander of the guard halts on the line of the rank of the old guard, allows his guard to march past him, and, when its rear approaches, forms it in line to the left, establishes the left guide three paces to the right of the field music of the old guard and on a line with the rank, and then dresses his guard to the left; the field music of the new guard is three paces to the right of its rank.

490. The new guard being dressed, the commander of each guard, in front of and facing its center, commands: 1. *Present*, 2. **ARMS**, resumes his front, salutes, carries saber, faces his guard and commands: 1. *Order*, 2. **ARMS**.

Should a guard be commanded by a noncommissioned officer, he stands on the right or left of the rank, according as he commands the old or new guard, and executes the rifle salute.

491. The detachments and sentinels of the old guard are relieved, and as they come in, form on its left; the commander of the old guard then marches it, with guide right, six paces to the front, then in column of squads to the right; the field music begins to play and the guard marches in quick time past the new guard, both guards saluting.

492. Upon arriving upon the parade ground, the commander of the old guard forms it in line, opens and closes chamber, orders successively the company details two paces to the front, and sends each, under charge of a noncommissioned officer or private, to its company.

493. In bad weather, at night, after long marches, or when the guard is very small, the music may be dispensed with, or the field music may take the place of the band and sound off, standing on the right of the guard, and the review be omitted.

The new officer of the day directs the adjutant: *March the guard to its post, Sir*. The adjutant brings the guard to an order or right shoulder, commands: 1. *Guard to its post*, and adds the necessary commands for the guard to move off in column of squads or twos.

494. The duties herein prescribed for the first sergeant may be performed by other sergeants not detailed for guard.

495. For detailed instructions not herein prescribed, see Manual of Guard Duty.

ESCORTS.

ESCORT OF THE STANDARD.

496. The battalion being in line, the major details a company, other than the standard company, to receive and escort the standard to its place in line.

The escort is formed in column of platoons, the band in front, the standard bearer between the platoons. The escort then marches, without music, to the major's office or quarters, and is formed in line facing the entrance, the band on the right, the standard bearer in the line of file closers.

The standard bearer, preceded by the senior lieutenant and followed by a sergeant of the escort, then goes to receive the standard.

When the standard bearer comes out, followed by the lieutenant and sergeant, he halts before the entrance, facing the escort. The lieutenant places himself on the right, the sergeant on the left of the standard bearer; the escort presents arms, and the field music sounds *to the standard*.

Arms are brought to the order; the lieutenant and sergeant return to their posts; the company is formed in column of platoons, the band taking post in front of the column; the standard bearer places himself between the platoons (if two or three, between the first and second; if four platoons, between the second and third); the escort marches in quick time, with guide left, back to the battalion, the band playing. The march is so conducted that when the escort arrives at fifty paces in front of the right of the battalion, the direction of the march shall be parallel to its front. When the standard arrives opposite its place in line, the escort is formed in line to the left; the standard bearer, passing between the platoons, advances and halts twelve paces in front of the major.

The standard bearer having halted, the major, who has taken post thirty paces in front of the center of his battalion, faces about,

commands: 1. *Present*, 2. *ARMS*, resumes his front and salutes; the field music sounds to the standard, and the standard bearer executes the standard salute at the command *present arms*.

The major then faces about, brings the battalion to the order, at which the standard bearer resumes the carry and takes his post with the standard company.

The escort presents arms and comes to the order with the battalion, at the command of the major, after which the captain forms it again in column of platoons, and, preceded by the band, marches it to its place in line, passing around the left flank of the battalion.

The band plays until the escort passes the left of the line, when it ceases playing and returns to its post on the right, passing in rear of the battalion.

The battalion may be brought to a rest when the escort passes the left of the line.

ESCORTS OF HONOR.

497. Escorts of honor are detailed for the purpose of receiving and escorting personages of high rank, civil or military. The troops for this purpose are selected for their soldierly appearance and superior discipline.

The escort forms in line, opposite the place where the personage presents himself, the band on the flank of the escort toward which it will march. On the appearance of the personage, he is received with the honors due his rank. The escort is formed into column of companies, platoons, or squads, and takes up the march, the personage and his staff or retinue taking position in rear of the column; when he leaves the escort, line is formed and the same honors are paid as before.

When the position of the escort is at a considerable distance from the point where the personage is to be received, as, for instance, where a courtyard or wharf intervenes, a double line of sentinels is posted from that point to the escort, facing inward; the sentinels successively salute as he passes, and are then relieved and join the escort.

An officer is appointed to attend him and bear such communications as he may have to make to the commander of the escort.

FUNERAL ESCORT.

498. The composition and strength of the escort are prescribed in Army Regulations.

The escort is formed opposite the quarters of the deceased; the band on that flank of the escort toward which it is to march.

Upon the appearance of the coffin the commander commands: 1. *Present*, 2. *ARMS*, and the band plays an appropriate air; arms are then brought to the order.

The escort is next formed into column of companies, platoons, or squads. If the escort is small, it may be marched in line. The procession is formed in the following order: 1. *Music*, 2. *Escort*, 3. *Clergy*, 4. *Coffin and pallbearers*, 5. *Mourners*, 6. *Members of the former command of the deceased*, 7. *Other officers and enlisted men*, 8. *Distinguished persons*, 9. *Delegations*, 10. *Societies*, 11. *Civilians*. Officers and enlisted men (Nos. 6 and 7), with side arms, are in the order of rank, seniors in front.

The procession being formed, the commander of the escort puts it in march.

The escort marches slowly to solemn music; the column having arrived opposite the grave, line is formed facing it.

The coffin is then carried along the front of the escort to the grave, arms are presented, the music plays an appropriate air; the coffin having been placed over the grave, the music ceases and arms are brought to the order.

The commander next commands: 1. *Parade*, 2. *REST*. The escort executes *parade rest*, officers and men inclining the head.

When the funeral services are completed and the coffin lowered into the grave the commander causes the escort to resume attention and fire three rounds of blank cartridges, the muzzles of the pieces being elevated.

A musician then sounds *taps*.

The escort is then formed into column, marched in quick time to the point where it was assembled, and dismissed.

The band does not play until it has left the inclosure.

499. When the distance to the place of interment is considerable, the escort after having left the camp or garrison, may march *at ease* in quick time until it approaches the burial ground when it is brought to attention. The music does not play while marching *at ease*.

In marching at attention, the field music may alternate with the band in playing.

500. In all funeral ceremonies, six pallbearers may be selected from the grade of the deceased, or the grades next above or below. If the deceased is a commissioned officer, the coffin is borne by six

noncommissioned officers; if a noncommissioned officer or private, by six privates.

501. At the funeral of a general officer, the commander of the escort, in forming column, gives the appropriate commands for the different arms. The field music sounds the march, flourishes, or ruffles, according to the rank of the deceased, whenever arms are presented, after which the band plays an appropriate air.

502. At the funeral of a mounted officer or enlisted man, his horse, in mourning caparison, follows the hearse.

503. Should the entrance to the cemetery prevent the hearse accompanying the escort till the latter halts at the grave, the column is halted at the entrance long enough to take the coffin from the hearse, when the column is again put in march. The mounted organizations, when unable to enter the inclosure, turn out, out of the column, face the column, and salute the remains as they pass.

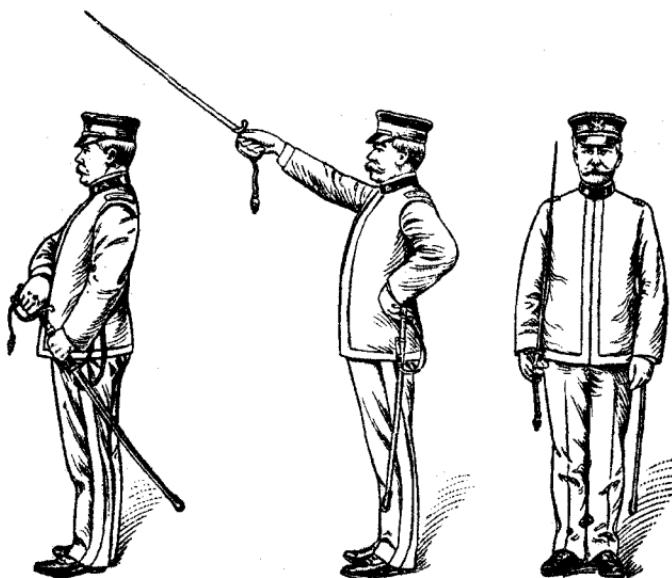
504. When necessary to escort the remains from the quarters of the deceased to the church before the funeral service, arms are presented upon receiving the remains at the quarters, and also as they are borne into the church.

505. The commander of the escort, previous to the funeral, gives the clergyman and pallbearers all needful directions.

MANUAL OF THE SABER.

506. Whenever the word *saber* appears it applies also to the sword carried by noncommissioned staff officers.

507. 1. Draw, 2. SABER.



Pl. 85, Par. 507.

Pl. 86, Par. 507.

Pl. 87, Par. 507.

At the command *draw*, unhook the saber with the thumb and first two fingers of the left hand, thumb on the end of the hook, fingers lifting the upper ring; grasp the scabbard with the left hand

at the upper band, bring the hilt a little forward, seize the grip with the right hand, and draw the blade six inches out of the scabbard, pressing the scabbard against the thigh with the left hand.

At the command *saber*, draw the saber quickly, raising the arm to its full extent to the right front, at an angle of about forty-five degrees with the horizontal, the saber, edge down, in a straight line with the arm; make a slight pause and bring the back of the blade against the shoulder, edge to the front, arm nearly extended, hand by the side, elbow back, third and fourth fingers back of the grip; at the same time hook up the scabbard with the thumb and first two fingers of the left hand, thumb through the upper ring, fingers supporting it; drop the left hand by the side.

This is the position of carry saber dismounted.

Officers unhook the scabbard before mounting; when mounted, in the first motion of *draw saber*, they reach with the right hand over the bridle hand, and without the aid of the bridle hand draw the saber as before; the right hand at the *carry* rests on the right thigh.

On foot officers carry the scabbard hooked up.

508. When publishing orders, the saber is held suspended from the right wrist by the saber knot; when the saber knot is used, it is placed on the wrist before drawing saber and taken off after returning saber.

509. Being at the order or carry: 1. *Present*, 2. *SABER* (or *ARMS*).

At the command *present*, raise and carry the saber to the front; base of the hilt as high as the chin and six inches in front of the neck, edge to the left, point six inches farther to the front than the hilt, thumb extended on the left of the grip, all fingers grasping the grip.

At the command *saber*, or *arms*, lower the saber, point in prolongation of the right foot and near the ground, edge to the left, hand by the side, thumb on left of grip, arm extended. If mounted, the hand is held behind the thigh, point a little to the right and front of the stirrup.

In rendering honors with troops, officers execute the first motion of the salute at the command *present*, the second motion at the command *arms*. Enlisted men with the sword execute the first motion at the command *arms* and omit the second motion.

Pl. 88, Par. 509.



510. Being at a carry: 1. *Order*, 2. **SABER** (or **ARMS**).

Drop the point of the saber directly to the front, point on or near the ground, edge down, thumb on back of grip.



Pl. 89, Par. 510.



Pl. 90, Par. 512.



Pl. 91, Par. 513.

Being at the *present saber*, should the next command be *order arms*, officers *order saber*; if the command be other than *order arms*, they execute *carry saber*.

When arms are brought to the order, the officers or enlisted men with the saber or sword drawn *order saber*.

511. The saber is held at the carry while giving commands, marching at attention, or changing position in quick time.

When at the order, sabers are brought to the carry when arms are brought to any position except the present or parade rest.

512. Being at the order: 1. *Parade*, 2. **REST**.

Take the position of parade rest except that the left hand is uppermost and rests on the right hand, point of saber on or near the ground in front of the center of the body, edge to the right.

At the command *attention*, resume the order saber and the position of the soldier.

513. In marching in double time, the saber is carried diagonally across the breast, edge to the front; the left hand steadies the scabbard.

514. 1. Head, 2. PARRY.

Raise the hand six inches above and in front of the head and slightly in front of the right shoulder, edge of the blade up, point to the left and slightly higher than the hand.

This movement is inserted only for use as a signal.

515. Officers on all duties under arms draw and return saber without waiting for command. All commands to soldiers under arms are given with the saber drawn.

516. Being at a carry: 1. Return, 2. SABER.

At the command *return*, carry the right hand opposite to and six inches from the left shoulder, saber vertical, edge to the left; at the same time unhook and lower the scabbard with the left hand and grasp it at the upper band.

At the command *saber*, drop the point to the rear and pass the blade across and along the left arm; turn the head slightly to the left, fixing the eyes on the opening of the scabbard, raise the right hand, insert and return the blade; free the wrist from the saber knot (if inserted in it), turn the head to the front, drop the right hand by the side, hook up the scabbard with the left hand, drop the left hand by the side.

Officers, mounted, return saber without using the left hand; the scabbard is hooked up on dismounting.

517. At inspection, enlisted men with the sword drawn execute the first motion of *present saber*, and turn the wrist to show both sides of the blade, resuming the carry when the inspector has passed.



Pl. 92, Par. 516.

MANUAL OF THE GUIDON.

Position of Carry Guidon (dismounted).

518. The lance of the guidon is held vertically in the right hand, thumb in front of the lance, forefinger along the side, ferrule about six inches from the ground. It is thus carried in marching.

When leading the horse, the lance is held in a corresponding position in the left hand.

Position of Order Guidon.

The ferrule of the lance rests on the ground on a line with and touching the toe of the right shoe; the right hand grasps the lance in the same manner as when at a carry.

Parade rest is executed as with the rifle, except that the forearms are nearly horizontal.

At the command *attention*, resume the order.

The order and parade rest are executed with the company; the carry at the command right shoulder arms.

At stand to horse, the ferrule of the lance rests on the ground on a line with and touching the toe of the left shoe, lance vertical, left hand at the height of the neck, elbow and forearm closed against the lance.

At the command *prepare to mount*, raise the lance slightly from the ground while stepping back; upon halting, place the ferrule on the ground about one foot in front of the left foot of the horse.

After mounting, grasp the lance with the right hand under the left, which lets go of it without quitting the reins; raise the lance over the horse's neck under the reins, lower and place the ferrule in the stirrup socket; the right hand then grasps the lance, forearm nearly horizontal, the arm through the sling, lance vertical. *This is the position of carry guidon, mounted.*

The guidon executes the *salute* as prescribed for the standard.
(Par. 520.)

The Standard.

The standard salutes in the ceremony Escort of the Standard and when saluting an officer entitled to the honor, but in no other case.

General Rules.

If marching, the salute is executed when at six paces from the officer entitled to the salute; the carry is resumed when six paces beyond him.

At a halt the salute is executed at the command *present arms*, the standard being brought to the *carry* at the command *present*; the salute executed, the *order* is resumed at the command *order arms*, the standard being brought to the *carry*.

These rules are general.

Manual of the Standard, Dismounted.

519. At the *carry* the heel of the pike rests in the socket of the sling at the right hip; the right hand grasps the pike at the height of the shoulder.

At the *order* the heel of the pike rests on the ground near the right toe, the right hand holding the pike in a vertical position.

At *parade rest* the heel of the pike is on the ground, as at the *order*; the pike is held with both hands in front of the center of the body, left hand uppermost.

The *order* is resumed at the command *attention*.

The left hand assists the right when necessary.

The *carry* is the habitual position when the troops are at a shoulder, port, or trail.

The *order* and *parade rest* are executed with the troops.

The standard salute: Being at the *carry*, slip the right hand up the pike to the height of the eye, then lower the pike by straightening the arm to the front.

Manual of the Standard, Mounted.

520. The manual of the standard, mounted, is as prescribed for the guidon.

Standard Salute.

Lower the standard to the front until the lance (under the right arm) is horizontal.

THE BAND.

521. The band is formed in two or more ranks, with sufficient intervals between the men and distances between the ranks to permit a free use of the instruments.

The field music, when united, forms with and in rear of the band; when the band is not present, the posts, movements, and duties of the field music are the same as prescribed for the band; when a musician is in charge, his position is on the right of the front rank. When the battalion turns about by squads, the band executes the countermarch; when the battalion executes *right, left, or about face*, the band faces in the same manner.

In marching the different ranks dress to the right.

In executing *prepare for inspection* each rank of the band takes the distance of three paces from the rank next in front; the drum major verifies the alignment.

The field music sounds the *march, flourishes, or ruffles*, and *to the standard*, at the signal from the drum major.

Instructions for the Drum Major.

522. The drum major is three paces in front of the center of the front rank, and gives signals or commands for the movements of the band as for a squad, substituting in the commands *band* for *squad*.

Signals of the Drum Major.

523. Preparatory to a signal the staff is held in the right hand, hand below the chin, back to the front, head of the staff near the hand, ferrule pointing upward and to the right.

Prepare to play: Face toward the band and extend the right arm to its full length in the direction of the staff. *Play:* Bring the arm back to its original position in front of the body.

Prepare to cease playing: Extend the right arm to its full length in the direction of the staff. *Cease playing:* Bring the arm back to its original position in front of the body.

To march: Turn the wrist and bring the staff to the front, the ferrule pointing upward and to the front; extend the arm to its full length in the direction of the staff.

To halt: Lower the staff into the raised left hand and raise the staff horizontally above the head with both hands, the arms extended; lower the staff with both hands to a horizontal position at the height of the hips.

To countermarch: Face toward the band and give the signal *to march*. The countermarch is executed by each front rank man to the right of the drum major turning to the right about, each to the left turning left about, each followed by the men covering him. The drum major passes through the center.

To oblique: Bring the staff to a horizontal position, the head of the staff opposite the neck, the ferrule pointing in the direction the oblique is to be made; extend the arm to its full length in the direction of the staff.

To march by the right flank: Extend the arm to the right, the staff vertical, ferrule upward, back of the hand to the rear.

To march by the left flank: Extend the arm to the left, the staff vertical, ferrule upward, back of the hand to the front.

To diminish front: Let the ferrule fall into the left hand at the height of the eyes, right hand at the height of the hip.

To increase front: Let the ferrule fall into the left hand at the height of the hip, right hand at the height of the neck.

The march, flourishes, or ruffles: Bring the staff to a vertical position, hand opposite the neck, back of the hand to the front, ferrule pointing down.

To the standard: Bring the staff to a horizontal position at the height of the neck, back of the hand to the rear, ferrule pointing to the left.

When the band is playing in marching, the drum major beats the time with his staff and supports the left hand at the hip, fingers in front, thumb to the rear.

The drum major, before making his report at parade, salutes by bringing his staff to a vertical position, head of the staff up and opposite the left shoulder.

The drum major, marching in review, passes the staff between the right arm and the body, head of the staff to the front, and then salutes with the left hand.

At a halt and the band not playing the drum major holds his staff with the ferrule touching the ground about one inch from toe of right foot, at an angle of about sixty degrees, ball pointing upward to the right, right hand grasping the staff near the ball, back of the hand to the front; left hand at the hip, fingers in front, thumb to the rear.

CAMPING.

524. Instructions as to marches, camping, shelter, selection of sites, form of the camp, going into camp, camp duties, water supply, kitchens, ovens, latrines, and bivouacs will be found in Field Service Regulations.

PITCHING TENTS.

Single Shelter Tents.

525. The captain causes the company to stack arms, dresses it back to four paces from the stacks, and commands: *Form for shelter tents.*

The officers fall out, the first sergeant falls in as rear-rank man of the right file composed of himself and right guide; the file closers fall in on the left.

The captain then commands: 1. *To the left (right) take shelter tent intervals,* 2. *MARCH,* 3. *Company,* 4. *HALT,* 5. *FRONT,* 6. *PITCH TENTS.*

At the command *march*, all face to the left and move off in succession. As the line is being extended, each man grasps with his left hand the right wrist of the man in front.

If intervals are taken to the right, each man grasps with his right hand the left wrist of the man in front.

At the command *halt*, given as the second man from the right has his interval, all halt, face to the front, dress to the right, and correct their intervals by moving to the left until the arms are fully extended.

At the command *front*, all drop their hands.

At the command *pitch tents*, each odd number moves back to four paces in rear of the even number on his left; all unsling and open the blanket rolls and take out the shelter half, poles and pins; the even number places one pin in the ground at the point where his right heel, kept in position until this time, was planted. Each then spreads his shelter half, triangle to the rear, flat upon the ground the tent is to occupy, odd number's half on the right. The

halves are then buttoned together. Each even number joins his pole, inserts the top in the eyes of the halves and holds the pole upright beside the pin placed in the ground; his odd number, using the pins in front, pins down the front corners of the tent on the line of pins, stretching the canvas taut; he then inserts a pin in the eye of the rope and drives the pin at such distance in front of the pole as to hold the rope taut. Both then go to the rear of the tent; the odd number adjusts the pole and the even number drives the pins. The rest of the pins are then driven by both men, the odd number working on the right.

As soon as the tent is pitched each man arranges the contents of the blanket roll in the tent and stands at attention in front of his own half on line with the front guy-rope pin.

The guy ropes, to have a uniform slope when the shelter tents are pitched, should all be of the same length.

526. Shelter tents are pitched by a squad or platoon in the same manner as by a company.

Double Shelter Tents.

527. The double shelter tent is formed by buttoning together the square ends of two single tents. Two complete tents, except one pole, are used. Two guy ropes are used at each end, the guy pins being placed in front of the corner pins.

The double shelter tents are pitched by Nos. 2 and 4 as front rank, and by Nos. 1 and 3 as rear rank; the men falling in on the left are numbered, counting off if necessary.

The captain gives the same commands as before, inserting *double* before *shelter* in the first command, and before *tents* in the last command.

The commands are executed in the same manner as when pitching single shelter tents, with the following exceptions:

Only the even numbers grasp wrists; the odd numbers cover the even numbers at six paces distant.

The first sergeant places himself on the right of the right guide and with him pitches a single shelter tent.

Only the No. 2 men mark the line with the tent pin.

All the men spread their shelter halves on the ground the tent is to occupy. Those of the front rank are placed with the triangular ends to the front. All four halves are then buttoned together, first the ridges and then the square ends. The front corners of

the tent are pinned by the front-rank men, No. 2 holding the pole, No. 4 driving the pins. Nos. 1 and 3 similarly pin the rear corners.

While the No. 2 men steady the poles, No. 4 of the front rank takes his pole and enters the tent where, assisted by No. 3, he adjusts the pole to the center eyes of the shelter halves in the following order: First, the lower half of the front tent; second, the lower half of the rear tent; third, the upper half of the front tent; fourth, the upper half of the rear tent. The guy ropes are then adjusted.

The tents having been pitched, the triangular ends are turned back, contents of the rolls arranged, and the men stand at *attention*, each opposite his own shelter half and facing out from the tent.

528. To pitch single or double shelter tents by battalion, the major causes the right (left) guides to cover, dresses the battalion on the covering guides and commands: 1. *Pitch (double) tents.* Each captain causes his company to pitch tents by the same commands and in the same manner as previously described.

To Strike Shelter Tents.

529. Arms having been stacked and everything removed from the tents: 1. *Strike tents*, 2. *DOWN*, 3. *To the right (left) assemble*, 4. *MARCH*.

At the first command the side pins are removed; the even numbers steady the front pole, the odd numbers the rear pole, and all remaining pins are removed.

At the second command, or last note of *the general*, the tents are lowered, blanket rolls packed and slung, and the men stand at attention in front and rear of the places lately occupied by their tents at their original places after extension.

At the fourth command they close in to the right and re-form company.

Common and Wall Tents.

530. One squad pitches each tent.

Nos. 1 and 2 place the ridgepole perpendicular to the company street, with one end against the position pin; Nos. 3 and 4 drive a pin at the other end of the ridgepole. Nos. 1 and 2 mark the positions of the four corner guy-rope pins by placing the ridgepole parallel to the company street, to the right (facing the tent) of the position pin; Nos. 3 and 4 drive a large pin one pace in front of the

outer end of the ridgepole. The other three corner guy pins are set in succession in the same manner, going first straight to the rear, then across the tent, and then to the front. All four then spread the tent on the ground it is to occupy; Nos. 1 at the front and 2 at the rear insert the uprights. The ridgepole and uprights are joined, the pole pins inserted in the eyelets of the tent and fly, and the tent raised to a vertical position with the poles at the pins. Nos. 1 and 2 hold the tent in position; No. 3 places the front guy ropes of tent and fly, No. 4, the rear, on their pins, and tighten the same so as to hold the poles vertical. The wall pins are then driven through the loops, walls hanging vertically. The other pins are then driven on line with the corner pins and in prolongation of the seams of the tent.

Conical Wall Tents.

531. The conical wall tent is pitched by two squads. The ranking noncommissioned officer numbers the men from 1 to 7, and superintends the work.

Upon the hood lines of the tent are placed three marks; the first about eight feet three inches, the second about eleven feet three inches, the third about fourteen feet two inches from the hood ring; the first marks the distance from the center to the wall pins, the second to the guy pins, and the distance between the second and third is the distance between guy pins. These distances vary slightly for different tents and should be verified by actual experiment before permanently marking the ropes. To locate the position of guy pins after the first, the hood being held on the center pin, with the left hand hold the outer mark on the pin last set, with the right hand grasp the rope at the center mark and move the hand to the right so as to have both sections of the rope taut; the center mark is then over the position desired; the inner mark is over the position of the corresponding wall pin.

To pitch the tent, No. 1 places the tent pole on the ground, socket end against the door pin, pole perpendicular to the company street. No. 2 drives the center pin at the other extremity of the pole. No. 3 drives a wall pin on each side of and one foot from the door pin. No. 4 places the open tripod flat on the ground with its center near the center pin. The whole party then places the tent, fully opened, on the ground it is to occupy, the center at the center pin, the door at the door pin.

The noncommissioned officer in charge holds the hood ring on the center pin, and superintends from that position. No. 1 stretches

the hood rope over the right (facing the tent) wall pin and No. 2 drives the first guy pin at the middle mark. No. 1 marks the position of the guy pins in succession and No. 2 drives a pin lightly in each position as soon as marked. At the same time No. 5 inserts small pins in succession through the wall loops and places the pins in position against the inner mark on the hood rope, where they are partly driven by No. 6. No. 4 distributes large pins ahead of Nos. 1 and 2; No. 7, small pins ahead of Nos. 5 and 6; No. 3 follows Nos. 1 and 2 and drives the guy pins home. No. 7, after distributing his pins, takes an ax and drives home the pins behind Nos. 5 and 6. No. 4, after distributing his pins, follows No. 3 and loops the guy ropes over the pins.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3, the pins being driven, slip under the tent and place the pin of the pole through the tent and hood rings while the noncommissioned officer in charge places the hood in position. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 then raise the pole to a vertical position and insert the end in the socket of the tripod. They then raise the tripod to its proper height, keeping the center of the tripod over the center pin. While they hold the pole vertical Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7 adjust four guy ropes, one in each quadrant of the tent, to hold the pole in its vertical position, and then the remaining guy ropes. As soon as these are adjusted the men inside drive a pin at each foot of the tripod, if necessary, to hold it in place.

To Strike Common, Wall, and Conical Wall tents.

532. 1. Strike tents, 2. DOWN.

The men first remove all pins except those of the four corner guy ropes—four quadrant guy ropes in case of the conical wall tent. The pins are neatly piled or placed in their receptacle.

One man removes each guy from its pin, and all hold the tent in a vertical position until the command *down*, or the last note of *the general*, and then lower it to the indicated side.

The canvas is then folded, or rolled, and tied, the poles, or tripod and pole fastened together, and the remaining pins collected.

To Fold Tents.

533. Wall tents: Spread the tent flat on its side and place all guys but two over on the canvas; fold the triangular ends over so as to make the canvas rectangular; fold both ends over so that they meet at the center, and then fold one end over on the other; fold

the bottom and ridge over so that they meet at the center of the strip, and then fold one end over on the other.

Fold the fly into four folds, parallel to its length, then in a similar manner across its length, making a rectangle with dimensions about the same as the folded tent.

Place the fly on the tent, cross the two free guys and tie them so that they pass over the ends and across the sides.

The hospital and command tent are folded in the same manner as the wall tent.

Conical wall tents: Spread the tent flat, with the door up; holding the ring vertical, fold the two edges in so they meet at the center and again fold in the same manner; place the hood on one half and fold the other half over on it; turn wall over toward ring, fold coming at about middle of height of wall; two men working together then roll from the ring down, placing knees on each fold to make bundle compact and flat.

Tie the bundle with the two free guys as in case of the wall tent.

General Remarks.

534. As soon as the lines of company streets are established the positions of the tents should be marked, from the flank nearest the officers' tents, by pins. The front pole of the wall and common tent, and the door pins of the conical wall tents, occupy the points so marked. The distance between pins may be determined by pacing or by a light cord with the distances marked upon it. These distances are: For wall tents, eight paces; common tents, six paces; conical wall tents, ten paces. The pins marking the position of the tents are, when practicable, set on a straight line, and the company officers verify and correct the alignment of such pins in the quickest and most convenient manner.

535. Wall pins are so driven as to slope slightly away from the tent; guy pins so as to slope slightly toward the tent.

536. Each tent, its fly, hood, poles, and tripod, should have the same number.

537. The conical wall tent complete consists of one tent and hood, 76 pounds; one tent pole and tripod, 32 pounds; forty-eight pins, about 20 pounds; total weight, 128 pounds. Its dimensions are: Diameter, $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet; height, 10 feet; height of wall, 3 feet; packed, contains 13 cubic feet.

538. The wall tent complete consists of one tent, 43 pounds; one fly, 15 pounds; one set poles, 25 pounds; ten large and eighteen

small tent pins, about 15 pounds; total weight, 98 pounds. Its dimensions are: Length of ridge, 9 feet; width, 8 feet 11 inches; height, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet; height of wall, 3 feet 9 inches; packed, contains 6 cubic feet.

539. The common tent complete consists of one tent, 26 pounds; one set poles, 15 pounds; twenty-four small tent pins, weight about 9 pounds; total weight, 50 pounds. Its dimensions are: Length of ridge, 6 feet 11 inches; width, 8 feet 4 inches; height, 6 feet 10 inches; height of wall, 2 feet.

540. The shelter tent equipment of each enlisted man consists of the following:

- (a) One shelter half, weight 3 pounds.
- (b) One pole in 3 joints, 47 inches long; weight, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
- (c) Five tent pins, 9 inches long; weight, 10 ounces.

The shelter tent is pitched by two men, whose combined equipments make a complete tent. The tent, when pitched, occupies a space 5 feet 4 inches deep and 6 feet 4 inches wide; the two triangular parts, when pinned to the ground, inclose an additional triangular space 20 inches deep.

541. In striking tents, common and wall tents are, unless otherwise directed, lowered to the right facing out from the tent door; conical wall tents, away from the door.

HONORS.

542. The national or regimental color or standard, uncased, passing an armed body, is saluted, the field music sounding *to the color*. Officers or enlisted men passing the uncased color render the prescribed salute; with no arms in hand, the salute is made by uncovering; the headdress is held in the right hand opposite the left shoulder, right forearm against the breast.

543. Whenever "The Star Spangled Banner" is played by the band on a formal occasion at a military station, or at any place where persons belonging to the military service are present in their official capacity, all officers and enlisted men present stand at attention, *and if not in ranks render the prescribed salute, the position of the salute being retained until the last note of "The Star Spangled Banner."* The same respect is observed toward the national air of any other country when it is played as a compliment to official representatives of such country. *Whenever "The Star Spangled Banner" is played as contemplated by this paragraph, the air is played through once without the repetition of any part, except such repetition as is called for by the musical score.*

543. Troops under arms salute other armed bodies, the commanding officer, and his superiors; if halted in line, by presenting arms; if marching, eyes are turned in the direction of the person or body of troops saluted by the commands: 1. *Eyes*, 2. *RIGHT (LEFT)*, 3. *FRONT*; the command *front* is given when the person or body is passed. The commander of the troops salutes.

When troops are in column at a halt, the commander alone salutes; the present or eyes right (left) is omitted.

Troops are brought to attention when a body or an officer entitled to a salute passes in rear.

Unarmed troops salute as prescribed for armed bodies, except that when halted the present is omitted.

The commander of a body of troops salutes, in person, his superior officers not mentioned above; the other officers and men of the command do not salute; the present or eyes right (left) is omitted.

Troops are brought to attention, if not already there, before their commander salutes.

545. No honors are paid by troops when on the march or in trenches, except that they may be called to attention; no salute is rendered when marching in double time.

546. The commander of a body of troops is saluted by all officers junior in rank and by all enlisted men. The salute is returned by the commander only.

547. All officers salute on meeting and in making and receiving official reports. Military courtesy requires the junior to salute first, but when the salute is introductory to a report made at a military ceremony or formation to the representative of a common superior—as for example, to the adjutant, officer of the day, etc.—the officer making the report, whatever his rank, will salute first; when not otherwise prescribed in ceremonies, the officer to whom the report is made will acknowledge by saluting, that he has received and understood the report. When under arms the salute is made with the saber drawn; otherwise with the hand. A mounted officer dismounts before addressing a superior not mounted.

On official occasions, officers, when indoors and under arms, do not uncover, but salute with the saber if drawn; otherwise with the hand. If not under arms, they uncover and stand at attention, but do not salute except when making or receiving reports.

548. Enlisted men carrying rifles, not in ranks, when within saluting distance salute an officer with the rifle salute, look toward him and retain the left hand in position until the salute is acknowledged or he has passed.

If unarmed the salute is made in a similar manner with the hand farthest from the officer; if mounted the salute is made with the right hand.

If approaching an officer the salute begins when six paces from him.

Indoors and armed with a rifle, the salute is made from the position of the order or trail.

Officers are saluted whether in uniform or not.

549. An enlisted man, if seated, rises on the approach of an officer, faces toward him and salutes. If standing, he faces the officer for the same purpose. If the parties remain in the same place or on the same ground, such compliments need not be repeated. Soldiers actually at work do not cease work to salute an officer unless addressed by him.

550. An enlisted man makes the prescribed salute with the weapon he is armed with, or if unarmed, whether covered or uncovered, with the hand, before addressing an officer. He also makes the same salute after receiving a reply.

551. All salutes in passing or approaching are begun first by the junior at six paces distance, or, at six paces from the nearest point of passing; no salutes, except as otherwise prescribed, are made at greater distances than thirty paces.

552. Indoors, an unarmed man uncovers and stands at attention upon the approach of an officer; he does not salute unless he addresses or is addressed by the officer. If armed, he salutes as herefore prescribed, without uncovering.

553. When an officer enters a room where there are soldiers, the word *attention* is given by some one who perceives him, when all rise and remain standing in the position of a soldier until the officer leaves the room. Soldiers at meals do not rise.

554. Officers at all times acknowledge the courtesies of junior officers and enlisted men by returning their salutes. When several officers in company are saluted, all who are entitled to the salute return it.

555. Officers arriving at the headquarters of a military command, or at a military post, call upon the commander thereof as soon as practicable and register their names. If the visiting officer be senior to the commander, the former may send a card, in which case it becomes the duty of the commander to make the first call.

556. Officers of the Navy are saluted according to their relative rank; officers of marines and of the volunteer forces or militia in the service of the United States, and officers of foreign services, are saluted according to rank.

557. Honors, courtesies, and ceremonies not referred to herein, are found in Army Regulations and in the Manual of Guard Duty.

TRUMPET CALLS, ETC.

Warning Calls.

558. First call, guard mounting, full dress, overcoats, drill, stable, water, and boots and saddles; they precede the *assembly* by such interval as may be prescribed by the commanding officer.

In camp, where the men are near their horses, and known to be present, the *assembly* may be sounded immediately after *boots and saddles*, in which case the men immediately proceed to the horses and saddle.

Mess, church, and fatigue, classed as *service calls*, may also be used as warning calls.

First call is the first signal for formation dismounted only; it does not precede, and is not used in connection with other warning calls, except *full dress* and *overcoats*.

Guard mounting is the first signal for guard mounting.

Boots and saddles is the signal for mounted formations or mounted drills; it immediately follows the signal *guard mounting* or *drill*.

The musicians assemble at *first call, guard mounting*, and *boots and saddles*.

When full dress or overcoats are to be worn, the *full dress or overcoats* call immediately follows *first call, guard mounting*, or *boots and saddles*.

Call to quarters; the signal for the men to repair to their quarters.

Formation Calls.

559. Assembly: the signal for companies or details to fall in.

Adjutant's call: the signal for companies to form battalion; also for the guard details to form for guard mounting on the camp or garrison parade ground; it follows the *assembly* at such interval as may be prescribed by the commanding officer.

To the standard: is sounded when the standard salutes.

Alarm Calls.

560. Fire call: the signal for the men to fall in, without arms, to extinguish fire.

To arms: the signal for the men to fall in, under arms, on their company parade grounds as quickly as possible.

To horse: the signal for mounted men to proceed under arms to their horses, saddle, mount, and assemble at a designated place as quickly as possible.

Service Calls.

561. Tattoo, taps, mess, sick, church, recall, issue, officers', captains', first sergeants', fatigue, school, and the general.

The general is the signal for striking tents and loading wagons preparatory to marching.

Reveille precedes the *assembly* for roll call; *retreat* follows the *assembly*, the interval being only that required for formation and roll call, except when there is parade.

Taps is the signal for extinguishing lights; it is usually preceded by *call to quarters* by such interval as prescribed by Army Regulations.

Assembly, reveille, retreat, adjutant's call, to the standard, the flourishes, ruffles, and the marches are sounded by all the field music united; the other calls, as a rule, are sounded by the musician of the guard or orderly musician; he may also sound the *assembly* when the musicians are not united.

The morning gun is fired at the first note of *reveille*, or, if marches be played before *reveille*, it is fired at the commencement of the first march.

The evening gun is fired at the last note of *retreat*.

Drill Signals.

562. The drill signals include both the preparatory commands and the commands of execution; the last note is the command of execution.

When a command is given by the trumpet, the chiefs of subdivisions give the proper commands orally.

The memorizing of these signals is facilitated by observing that all signals for movements to the right are on the ascending scale, that the signals for the same movements to the left are corresponding signals on the descending; that changes of gait are all on the same

note; that *captain's call* is the first two bars of *officers' call* with the *attention* added.

Form rank and *posts* are the same.

The signals for the *turn and halt* are preceded by the signal *platoons*, or *companies*, according to the unit or units that execute the movement.

The signal *right* (or *left*) *turn*, corresponds to the signal for the *turn and halt*, but with the signals *forward, march*, instead of the signal *march*, added, and except for simultaneous movements, the signal for the unit does not precede the preliminary signal.

In sounding the signals for simultaneous movements, the signal *platoons* or *companies* precedes the preliminary signal for the movement.

Squads right and *by the right flank* are the same; and organizations or subdivisions in close order move in column of squads to the right.

The same applies to the signal *squads left* and *by the left flank*.

To the rear corresponds to *faced to the rear*, but has the signal *forward, march*, instead of the signal *march*.

The signals are sounded in the same order as the commands are prescribed in the text.

TRUMPET CALLS.

To economize space, the music is written an octave higher than the trumpet scale, and is adjusted to the scale of the bugle.

1. FIRST CALL.



2. GUARD MOUNTING.



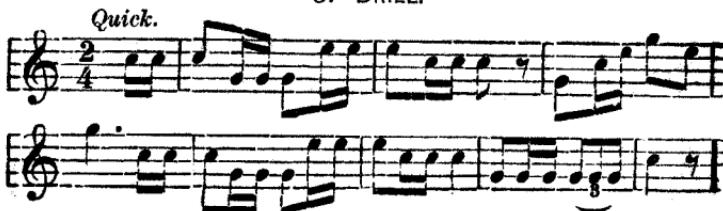
3. FULL DRESS.



4. OVERCOATS.



5. DRILL.

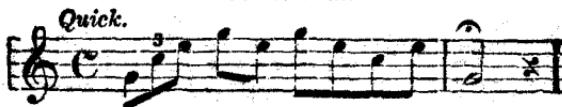


6. STABLE.



TRUMPET CALLS.

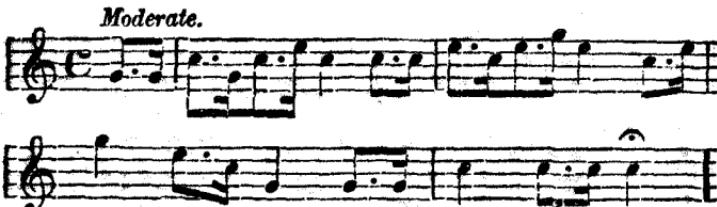
7. WATER.



8. BOOTS AND SADDLES.



9. ASSEMBLY.



10. ADJUTANT'S CALL.



11. TO THE STANDARD.



TO THE STANDARD—*Concluded.*

End.

D.C.

12. FIRE.

Quick.

Repeat at will.

13. TO ARMS.

Quick.

Repeat at will.

TRUMPET CALLS.

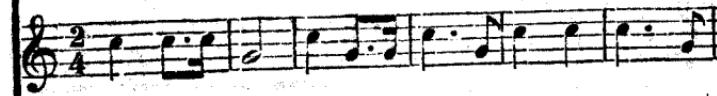
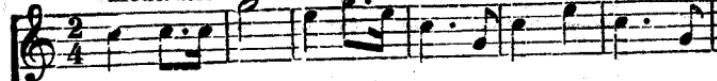
14. TO HORSE.

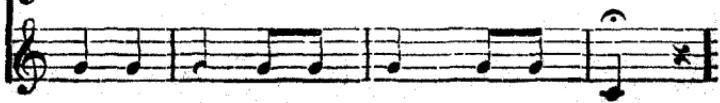


15. REVEILLE.

*End.**D.C.*

16. RETREAT.

Moderate.

RETREAT—*Concluded.*

17. TATTOO.

Quick.

Sheet music for three staves, labeled "Quick." The music is in common time and consists of six measures per staff. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff an alto clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The notation includes various note values (eighth and sixteenth notes) and rests, with some notes having stems pointing in different directions. Measure 1: Treble staff has eighth notes. Alto staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 2: Treble staff has eighth notes. Alto staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 3: Treble staff has eighth notes. Alto staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 4: Treble staff has eighth notes. Alto staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 5: Treble staff has eighth notes. Alto staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 6: Treble staff has eighth notes. Alto staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes.

TATTOO—*Continued.*

TRUMPET CALLS.

TATTOO—*Concluded.*

The image displays three staves of musical notation for trumpet calls, labeled 1, 2, and 3. Each staff is in common time (indicated by a 'C') and uses a treble clef. Staff 1 consists of three lines of music, each ending with a fermata. Staff 2 consists of four lines of music, each ending with a fermata. Staff 3 consists of three lines of music, ending with a fermata. The notation includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

18. CALL TO QUARTERS.

The image shows two staves of musical notation for a single instrument, likely a violin or flute. The top staff begins with a treble clef, a 'C' time signature, and a 'Slow.' tempo marking. It consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The bottom staff continues the musical line, also featuring a treble clef and a 'C' time signature. It includes a measure with a '3' above the notes, indicating a triplet. The music is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes beamed together. The notation is typical of early printed music, using vertical stems and horizontal beams to indicate pitch and rhythm.

19. TAPS.

Slow.

G *C*

20. MESS.

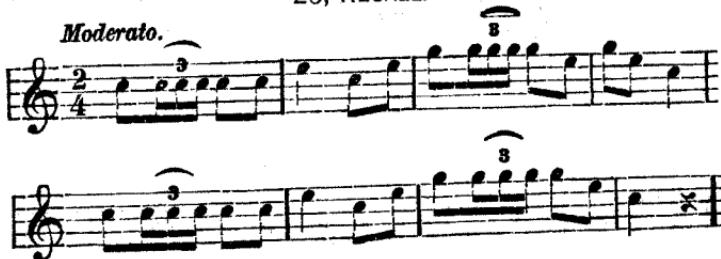
21. Sick.



22. CHURCH.



23, RECALL.



24. ISSUE.



25. OFFICERS' CALL.



26. CAPTAINS' CALL.



27. FIRST SERGEANTS' CALL.



28. FATIGUE.



29. SCHOOL.

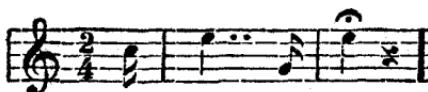


30. THE GENERAL.



DRILL SIGNALS.

31. ATTENTION.



32. PREPARE TO MOUNT.

MOUNT.



33. PREPARE TO DISMOUNT, DISMOUNT.



34. FORM RANK OR POSTS.



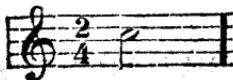
35. FORWARD, MARCH.

Slow.



TRUMPET CALLS.

36. HALT.



37. WALK, MARCH.



38. TROT, MARCH.



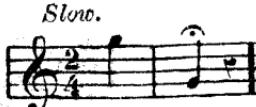
39. GALLOP, MARCH.



40. GUIDE RIGHT.



41. GUIDE LEFT.



42. GUIDE CENTER.



43. SQUADS RIGHT; ALSO, BY THE RIGHT FLANK, MARCH.

Moderate.

44. SQUADS LEFT; ALSO BY THE LEFT FLANK, MARCH.

Moderate.

45. SQUADS RIGHT ABOUT, MARCH.

Slow.

46. SQUADS LEFT ABOUT, MARCH.

Slow.

47. COLUMN RIGHT, MARCH.

Slow.

48. COLUMN LEFT, MARCH.

Slow.

TRUMPET CALLS.

49. PLATOONS.

Quick.

50. TURN TO THE RIGHT AND HALT, MARCH.

Moderate.

51. TURN TO THE LEFT AND HALT, MARCH.

Moderate.

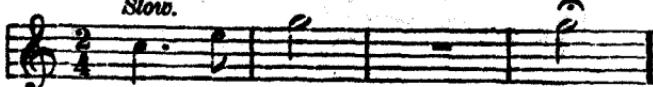
52. RIGHT TURN, MARCH.

Mod.

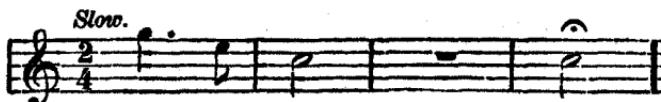
53. LEFT TURN, MARCH.

Mod.

54. RIGHT OBLIQUE, MARCH.

Slow.

55. LEFT OBLIQUE, MARCH.



56. GUIDONS OUT; OR, GUIDES OUT.



57. RIGHT FRONT INTO LINE, MARCH.



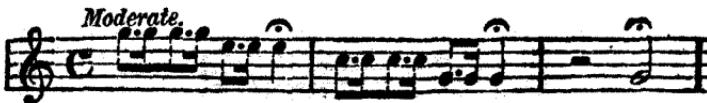
58. LEFT FRONT INTO LINE, MARCH.



59. ON RIGHT INTO LINE, MARCH.



60. ON LEFT INTO LINE, MARCH.



61. FACE TO THE REAR, MARCH.



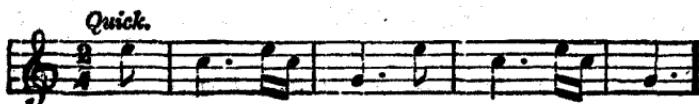
62. TO THE REAR, MARCH.



63. LINE OF PLATOONS, MARCH.



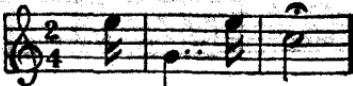
64. COMMENCE FIRING.



65. CEASE FIRING.



66. ROUTE STEP.



MARCHES.

67. PRESIDENT'S MARCH.

Quick time.



TRUMPET CALLS.

68. GENERAL'S MARCH.

Quick time.

4 staves of musical notation in common time (C) and treble clef (G). The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by an eighth note. The second staff begins with a quarter note followed by a sixteenth note. The third staff begins with a quarter note followed by an eighth note. The fourth staff begins with a quarter note followed by a sixteenth note.

69. FLOURISHES FOR REVIEW.

Quick.

1 staff of musical notation in common time (C) and treble clef (G). The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The staff begins with a quarter note followed by a sixteenth note. The staff ends with a quarter note followed by a sixteenth note.

70. ROGUE'S MARCH.

Quick time.

3 staves of musical notation in common time (C) and treble clef (G). The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by an eighth note. The second staff begins with a quarter note followed by an eighth note. The third staff begins with a quarter note followed by an eighth note.

Repeat at will.

71. FUNERAL MARCH.

Very slow.

The musical score consists of eight staves of music for a single instrument. The key signature is common C. The time signature is common time. The tempo is marked as *Very slow.* The dynamics are marked with *f* (fortissimo) for the first four staves, *p* (pianissimo) for the fifth and sixth staves, and *p* for the seventh and eighth staves. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth note figures. The score concludes with the instruction *Repeat at will.*

QUICKSTEPS.

72. QUICKSTEP No. 1.

Quick.

End.

End.

End.

73. QUICKSTEP NO. 2.



74. QUICKSTEP NO. 3.



75. QUICKSTEP NO. 4.



TRUMPET CALLS.

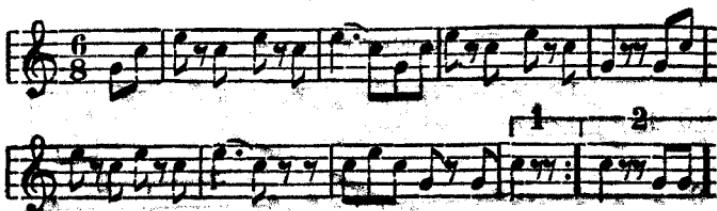
75. QUICKSTEP No. 4—Continued.



76. QUICKSTEP No 5.



77. QUICKSTEP No. 6.



77. QUICKSTEP No. 6—Continued.



78. QUICKSTEP No. 7.



79. QUICKSTEP No. 8.

F TRUMPET.



79. QUICKSTEP NO. 8—Continued.

*Second time. End.*

80. QUICKSTEP NO. 9.

F TRUMPET.



80. QUICKSTEP No. 9—Concluded.

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for a single instrument, likely a piano or harp. The notation is in common time, with a treble clef. The music is divided into two main sections: the first section concludes with a bracketed ending, and the second section begins with a repeat sign and continues with a 'Da Capo' instruction. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes having vertical dashes through them. The 'End' label is placed above the first ending, and 'Da Capo.' is placed above the start of the second section.

81. QUICKEST STEP NO. 10.

Quick. F TRUMPET.

Quick. F TRUMPET.

C CROOK.

End.

D.C.